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UNION MAP QUESTIONS,

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THE PRINCIPAL ATLASES

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SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES

BY [illegible] FAIRFIELD.

[illegible]

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY [illegible] NEWMAN
[illegible]
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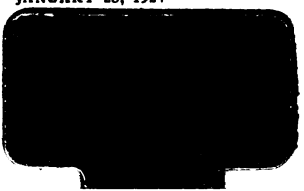

George Ropes
Salesman
37 S Essex St

UNION MAP QUESTIONS,

ADAPTED TO

THE PRINCIPAL ATLASES

NOW IN USE IN THE

SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY J. B. FAIRFIELD.

FIFTH STEREOTYPED EDITION.

NEW YORK:
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PROBABLY no book ever comes before the public without some claim to popular favor, founded either upon real or imagined merit, as regards originality of matter or adaptedness to the wants or capacities of those for whom it is intended.

The compiler of the following questions has been prompted to the task from a desire partially and principally to have a uniform set of questions suited to any of the many Atlases now in use. It has often been remarked by teachers, that the map questions in our Geographies are so numerous, and so much intermingled with other matter, as to discourage or confuse the learner. He has therefore endeavored to remove these objections, by omitting many of the superfluous questions, and reducing the remainder into a more concise form.

Again, it is not unfrequently the case, that scholars having the different editions of the same

book are unable to pursue their studies together, on account of alterations made in the matter or arrangement. The author of this manual has aimed to prepare a set of questions which shall obviate this difficulty, by their general adaptedness to the Atlases principally used at the present day.

Salem, Nov. 1, 1840.

NOTE TO THIRD EDITION.

It will be perceived that many additions have been made to this edition. These are, however, so arranged as not to prevent the use of the first and second editions in connection.

Nov. 1, 1841.

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS, ETC.

Geography is a description of the earth.

The earth is the planet on which we live; in its shape it is nearly round, as proved by the facts, that it has been sailed round — it makes a circular shadow on the moon in an eclipse — when vessels approach a coast the masts are seen before the hull, etc.

The circumference of the earth, or the distance round it, is nearly 25,000 miles.

The diameter of the earth, or distance through the centre, is nearly 8000 miles.

The revolutions of the earth are of two kinds, the annual and the diurnal.

The annual revolution of the earth is its passage round the sun, which is performed yearly.

The diurnal revolution is its turning on its axis, like a wheel; this takes place daily, or once in 24 hours.

The axis of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from north to south.

The poles of the earth are the ends of the axis;

the north pole is its northern extremity, the south pole the southern extremity.

A hemisphere is half of a globe or ball.

Circles of the earth are imaginary lines around its surface.

A great circle divides the earth into two equal parts.

A small circle divides the earth into two unequal parts.

The *equator* and *meridians* are *great* circles.

The *tropics* and *polar circles* are *small* circles.

The equator is an imaginary line passing around the earth from east to west, at equal distances from the poles.

Meridians are imaginary lines extending around the earth from north to south, crossing the equator at right angles.

The tropics are two small circles extending around the globe from east to west; the tropic of Cancer being 23½ degrees north of the equator, and the tropic of Capricorn 23½ degrees south of the equator.

The polar circles are two circles passing around the globe; the *northern* or *arctic* is 23½ degrees from the north pole, and the *southern* or *antarctic* is 23½ degrees from the south pole.

The degrees of a circle are the equal parts into

which it is supposed to be divided. There are 360 degrees in a circle.

The length of each degree is 60 minutes, being 60 geographical, or 69½ common miles.

The equator is 90 degrees from each pole.

The distance from one pole to the other is 180 degrees.

Zones are divisions of the earth formed by the tropics and polar circles.

There are five zones, the torrid, two temperate, and two frigid zones.

The torrid zone is that part of the earth included between the tropics, and extends 23½ degrees each side of the equator.

The temperate zones are those parts of the earth's surface, which are included between the tropics and polar circles; one called the northern temperate, the other the southern temperate zone.

The frigid zones are those parts of the earth's surface which lie within the polar circles; the one around the north pole called the north frigid, and the one around the south pole called the south frigid zone.

The latitude of a place is its distance from the equator, and it is either north or south latitude, and is reckoned in degrees. The figures representing the latitude of a place are on the sides of a map. If a place is north of the equator it is said

to be in north latitude; if south of the equator it is in south latitude.

The longitude of a place is its distance from any established meridian, as that of London, Greenwich, or Washington. If east of this meridian it is in east longitude, if west it is in west longitude. The figures expressing longitude are marked on the equator, or at the top and bottom of the map.

Parallels of latitude are lines running around the globe from east to west, parallel to the equator. They are used to mark the latitude of places.

MAPS, ETC.

A map is a picture of the whole or part of the earth's surface.

An atlas is a collection of maps.

The upper part of a map is the north.

The lower part is south.

The right hand part is east.

The left hand part is west.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

The earth is divided into land and water. The water occupies more than two thirds of the earth's surface.

The natural divisions of the land are *continents*, *islands*, *peninsulas*, *isthmuses*, *capes*, *promontories*, *mountains*, *volcanoes*, *coasts*, and *shores*.

A continent is a vast collection of land not entirely separated by water. There are two continents, the eastern and the western.

An island is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

A peninsula is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

An isthmus is a narrow neck of land connecting two continents, or a peninsula, with the main land.

A cape is the extremity of a peninsula, or a point of land extending into the ocean or water.

A promontory is an elevated or mountainous cape.

A mountain is a lofty elevation of land. A small elevation is called a *hill*.

A volcano is a mountain which emits fire and smoke. The opening at the top is called the *crater*, and the matter discharged *lava*, which consists of melted earth and stones.

DIVISIONS OF WATER.

The natural divisions of water are *oceans*, *seas*, *archipelagoes*, *gulfs* or *bays*, *straits*, *channels*,

sounds, *lakes*, *rivers*, *firths* or *friths*, *harbors*, and *roads*.

An ocean is a vast expanse of water not separated by land.

A sea is an expanse of water smaller than an ocean, and nearly surrounded by land.

An archipelago is a sea containing many islands.

A gulf or *bay* is a part of the sea extending into the land: a large bay is called a gulf.

A strait is a narrow passage of water leading from one body of water to another.

A channel is a passage of water wider than a strait.

A sound is a strait so shallow that its depth may be measured with a lead and line.

A lake is a large body of fresh water surrounded by land.

A river is a stream of water flowing from elevated portions of land into some larger stream or body of water. The commencement of a river is called its *source* or *rise*, the direction in which it flows, its *course*, and its point of union with any other water, its *mouth*. *The branches* of a river are the small streams which run into it.

A firth or *frith* is the widening of a river at its mouth.

A harbor is a small bay affording anchorage for ships.

A road is a place where ships may lie at anchor at some distance from the shore.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

The boundaries of a country are those portions of land or water which adjoin it.

The frontiers of a country are those parts which are on its borders.

The maritime or *sea-board* parts are those which border on the sea or ocean.

The climate of a country implies the actual state of its atmosphere.

A tropical climate is such as prevails in the torrid zone or within the tropics, and may be characterized by intensity of heat, extreme dryness, violent storms of wind and rain, and ruinous floods.

A temperate climate is such as prevails in the temperate zones, and is free from great extremes of heat and cold. A temperate climate admits of four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

A frigid climate is such as prevails within the frigid zones, and is remarkable for extreme cold.

Wind is air in motion, and is termed a breeze, a gale, or a storm, according to the degree of its rapidity.

A Whirlwind is the sudden rising of the wind

in a circle occasioned by the meeting of two opposite currents of air.

A hurricane is a violent and destructive storm of wind, which frequently and suddenly changes its course.

Trade winds are constant east and north-east winds, blowing throughout the year across the oceans in the torrid zone.

Monsoons are periodical winds or changing trade winds, which blow one half of the year from one quarter, and the remaining half from the opposite quarter; at the time of changing, or *the breaking up* of the monsoons, variable winds and violent storms prevail.

The *simoom, samiel,* and *sirocco* are noxious, hot winds, often producing suffocation.

The surface or face of a country is the external appearance of a country, and is designated by rugged, rocky, and mountainous, or low, smooth, and level.

A plain is a level portion of country.

A valley is the portion of land which separates one mountain from another. The term valley is frequently applied to a part of the country drained by a river and its branches, as the Valley of the Connecticut, Mississippi, etc.

A plateau or table land is an elevated plain, terminated on all sides by declivities.

Prairies or *savannas* are terms applied to the vast unwooded plains of North America.

Llanos or *pampas* are terms by which the immense grassy plains of South America are designated.

Steppes are plains (of Asia and Europe) of great extent, wholly destitute of the larger species of vegetables.

Oasis is a term frequently applied to a fertile district amid vast deserts of sand.

The productions of the earth, or of any country, are either vegetable, mineral, or animal.

Vegetable productions are all things which grow out of the soil, as trees, shrubs, grains, grasses, plants, fruits, and flowers.

Minerals are divided into four classes; the metallic, the inflammable, precious stones, and building stones.

The most important metallic minerals are gold, silver, platina, iron, copper, lead, and tin.

Of the inflammable minerals, pit-coal, sulphur, peat, bitumen, asphaltum, and amber are the most important.

The most valuable precious stones are sapphires, rubies, emeralds, diamonds, topaz, etc.

Some of the principal building stones are granite, lime-stone, marble, slate, and sand-stone.

The most general classes of the animal kingdom are beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, and insects.

SOCIAL OR POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Social or political geography has respect to mankind, as diversified in their personal appearance, distinguished by different degrees of knowledge and refinement, speaking different languages, and associated under various forms of government and religion.

There are five classes of men with respect to their personal form, features, and complexion, viz: The whites, who are Europeans, and their descendants, and the western Asiatics; the Africans, or Negroes; the Americans, or copper colored; the yellow or olive colored Chinese and Tartars, and the dwarfish tribes of the Arctic regions; the Malays, or brown colored.

CIVILIZATION.

The classes of nations, in respect to knowledge and refinement, are, 1st, Savages; 2d, Barbarous tribes; 3d, Half civilized nations; 4th, Civilized or enlightened nations.

Savages are rude tribes, who subsist by hunting and fishing, are clothed in skins, and dwell in huts, or in dens and caves of the earth, who are

ignorant of the useful arts, roving and lawless in their habits, whose little property is in the common stock of each tribe, and who know nothing of written language or systematic government.

Barbarous tribes are those which are destitute of books and written language, but in some measure acquainted with mechanical arts and implements, and have some systems of government and religious worship. Some barbarous nations live a wandering pastoral life, and lodge in tents; others are more settled in their habitations, and subsist chiefly upon the spontaneous fruits of the earth.

Half civilized nations are such as have a written language, some knowledge of books, considerable skill in the useful arts, and are possessed of political and religious institutions, but their commerce is confined near home, and they are barbarous in many customs, especially in enslaving and confining their women.

Civilized or *enlightened nations* are such as are more or less enlightened and refined by the principles of true science and religion. The females of their community are treated with politeness and respect. The art of printing, and the arts in general, are understood, and in some nations brought to great perfection. The privileges of a regular government are appreciated, while foreign commerce and the various important branches of

industry and enterprise are carried on with success.

LANGUAGES.

The number of different languages or dialects in the world is between 3,000 and 4,000.

The number in Europe is about 550; *in Asia*, about 1,000; *in Africa*, 275; *in America*, 1,200.

The original languages of the world are those from which the numerous dialects or branches are derived. *The number* is about 80.

Alphabetical or written languages are those which express ideas by means of letters.

Hieroglyphical languages are those which express ideas by means of pictures, symbols, or emblems.

GOVERNMENT.

The three distinct powers or branches of government are the legislative, the judicial, and the executive.

The legislative power is that of making laws, and is usually vested in an assembly of men called a legislature, congress, or parliament.

The judicial power is that of judging concerning the import and application of the laws, and of administering justice accordingly.

The executive power is that of executing or en-

forcing the laws, and is usually vested in one man at the head of the government, called by different names, as king, emperor, duke, president, chief.

The two principal kinds of government are the monarchical and the republican.

A monarchy is a government vested in a single person.

An absolute monarchy is where the monarch claims an absolute right to make his own laws, and to rule according to his pleasure.

A despotism is the worst kind of absolute monarchy.

A limited monarchy is one in which the sovereign's power is limited or restrained by a constitution or a legislative popular assembly.

A republican government is one in which the people enjoy the privilege of electing their own rulers.

A confederation or federal republic is the union of a number of independent states under a general congress, for the purpose of promoting their common welfare.

A kingdom is a country whose monarch has the title of king.

A dukedom is a state under the government of a duke.

An empire is a region embracing several countries, whose supreme ruler is styled an emperor.

A patriarchal government is that of a father over his family and servants, or that of a chief over his tribe.

A sachem is an Indian chief of North America.

A cazique is an Indian chief of South America.

A khan is the head of an Asiatic tribe.

RELIGION.

The four principal forms of religion are Paganism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Christianity.

Pagans or *heathens* are worshippers of idols, or of false gods.

The pagans of Asia are chiefly worshippers of idols, Brahma, Buddha, Fo, and Lama.

The pagans of Africa are principally votaries of Fetichism, which consists in the worship of any object whatever, which a person may select for his idol.

Mohammedans are the followers of Mohammed, the false prophet. They hold to the Koran as their sacred book.

The two principal sects of Mohammedans are the Shiites or the sect of Ali, and the Sonnites or the sect of Omar.

The Jews are the descendants of the twelve patriarchs, and the professed worshippers of Jeho-

vah, but they reject Jesus Christ and his gospel, believe only in the Scriptures of the Old Testament, and are looking for a Messiah to come.

Christians are believers in Christ as the true Messiah and Redeemer, and receive the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the word of God.

The three leading denominations of Christians are the Eastern Church, Catholics, and Protestants.

The principal divisions of the Eastern Church are the Greek Church, the Copts, Abyssinians, and Armenians, all of which refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Pope of Rome, but are more or less superstitious in their rites, and corrupt in faith and practice.

Roman Catholics are adherents of the Pope, as the head of the Christian Church, and hold to the infallibility of his decisions in matters of religion. Like the Eastern Church, they observe many holydays and feasts, and are very ceremonious in their forms of worship.

Protestants are those Christians who do not admit the Pope's authority, and profess to regard the Bible as the only standard of religious doctrines and duties. Their modes of worship are distinguished for simplicity.

The principal Protestant sects are Lutherans, Calvinists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Moravians or United Brethren, and Friends or Quakers.

UNION MAP QUESTIONS.

MAP OF THE WORLD.

How many continents are there? What are they called?

What are the grand divisions of the Eastern continent? Of the Western?

How is the Eastern continent bounded? How the Western?

In what part of the eastern continent is Europe?

In what direction from Europe is Africa?

In what part of the Eastern continent is Asia?

What sea between Europe and Africa?

What ocean west of Europe and Africa?

Where is the Red Sea? Where the sea of Arabia?

What ocean south of Asia? What east?

What large island south-east of Asia? *N. H.*

What islands between New Holland and Asia? *E. I.*

How are Asia and Africa united?

How broad is the Isthmus of Suez? 60 *miles.*

Which is the largest division of the Eastern continent?

Which is the smallest?

Where is the island of Madagascar? Bourbon?

Where are the Caroline islands? Where is Socotra? Ceylon? Sumatra? Java? Borneo? Ce-

lebes? Moluccas or Spice Islands? New Guinea? Philippine Islands? Pelew Islands? Ladrone Islands? Formosa? Where are the Japan Islands? Where is Van Diemen's land? Where is St. Helena? Ascension Isle?

In what latitude is Europe? why?

In what latitude is Africa? why?

In what latitude is Asia? why?

Through what strait is the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea?

Where is Nova Zembla? Spitsbergen?

What cape north of Europe? *North Cape.*

What the most western cape of Africa? *Verd.*

What cape at the southern extremity of Africa? *G. H.* Where is the bay of Bengal?

Where is the China Sea? Yellow Sea? Sea of Japan, or Gulf of Tartary? where the Sea of Okotsk? where the Strait of Sunda?

Where is the Persian Gulf?

What great desert in Africa?

Where is the Caspian Sea? where the Black Sea?

What mountains in Africa? in Asia?

In what zone is Europe chiefly situated? Asia? Africa?

What two large islands of the Eastern continent does the tropic of Capricorn cross? What ones does the equator cross?

How is the Western continent bounded?

What are the grand divisions of the Western continent? How are they united? *By isthmus of Darien.*

What ocean west of America and east of Asia? *P.* What ocean east of America? *A.*

Where is Hudson's Bay?

Where is Bhering's Strait? Davis's Strait?

Where is Hudson's Strait?

What gulf south of North America? *M.*

What sea north of south America? *C.*

Where is Greenland? Iceland?

Where is the island of Newfoundland?

Where are the Azores or Western Islands? the Bermudas?

Where are the Bahama Islands? the Cape Verd Islands? Where are the West Indies?

Where are Martin Vas and Trinidad?

Where are the Falkland Islands? where South Shetland Isles?

What Island south of South America? *T. d. F.*

Where is Sandwich Land?

What strait between Terra del Fuego and South America? *M.*

Where are the Sandwich Islands? Where is Owhyhee?

Where are Mulgrave Islands? New Hebrides? Friendly? Fijee? Navigators? Society? Georgia?

Where is New Zealand? New Caledonia?

Is N. America in north or south latitude? why?

Is S. America in north or south latitude? why?

What ocean north of North America, Europe, and Asia? *A.* or *N.*

What ocean south of South America? *S.* or *A.*

How many oceans are there? 5.

Which is the largest? *P.* which the second? *A.* third? *I.* fourth? *S.*

Which is the smallest? *Arctic.*

What is the most eastern cape of South America? *St. R.* Most western? *B.*

What cape south of South America? *H.*

How is North America bounded?

How is South America bounded?

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[illegible] Bay of Cam-

[illegible] Sound? Lan-

[illegible] Sound?

[illegible] St. Lewis?

[illegible] Cape

[illegible] North America?

[illegible] Lake

[illegible] of the

[illegible] North America?

[illegible] Superior? Lake

[illegible] with Gulf of

Name the principal rivers of North America.

Where is the St. Lawrence? McKenzies? Mississippi? Colorado? Rio del Norte?

Which way from the United States is Greenland? Iceland?

Where is Melville Island? Newfoundland? Cuba? Hayti? Porto Rico? Jamaica?

Where is Vancouver's or Nootka Island? Queen Charlotte's Island?

Where are the West Indies?

Which of the West Indies is largest? *C.* which the smallest? *P. R.*

Where is the Isthmus of Darien? what does it connect? *N. & S. A.*

What strait between N. America and Asia? *B.*

How are the Russian possessions bounded?

How is British America bounded? what the capital of British America? *Q.*

How are the United States bounded?

What is the capital of the United States? *W.*

How is Mexico bounded? what is its capital? *M.*

How is Texas bounded? what its capital? *A.*

How is Guatimala bounded? what is the capital? *St. S.*

On what river is Quebec? *St. L.*

How is Washington situated?

In what latitude is North America?

Between what degrees of latitude are the United States?

Between what degrees of latitude is British America?

What then is the climate of those countries?

Which has the coldest? why?

What are the divisions of British America?

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Savages are rude tribes, who subsist by hunting and fishing, are clothed in skins, and dwell in huts, or in dens and caves of the earth, who are

ignorant of the useful arts, roving and lawless in their habits, whose little property is in the common stock of each tribe, and who know nothing of written language or systematic government.

Barbarous tribes are those which are destitute of books and written language, but in some measure acquainted with mechanical arts and implements, and have some systems of government and religious worship. Some barbarous nations live a wandering pastoral life, and lodge in tents; others are more settled in their habitations, and subsist chiefly upon the spontaneous fruits of the earth.

Half civilized nations are such as have a written language, some knowledge of books, considerable skill in the useful arts, and are possessed of political and religious institutions, but their commerce is confined near home, and they are barbarous in many customs, especially in enslaving and confining their women.

Civilized or *enlightened nations* are such as are more or less enlightened and refined by the principles of true science and religion. The females of their community are treated with politeness and respect. The art of printing, and the arts in general, are understood, and in some nations brought to great perfection. The privileges of a regular government are appreciated, while foreign commerce and the various important branches of

Where are the Isles of Shoals? *East of N. H.* Boon Island? *North of Isles of Shoals.*

Productions. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and various fruits.

MAINE.

Name the boundaries of Maine.

What is the capital? *A.*

Name some of the principal towns. Which the largest? *P.*

How is Portland situated?

On what river is Augusta? *K.* How far up? *about 44 miles.*

On what river is Bangor? *P.* How far from the mouth? *50 miles.*

Where is Brunswick? For what noted? *College.*

What institution at Bangor? *Theol. Seminary.*

Name the principal rivers of Maine. *S. A. K. and P.* Where does each rise and empty?

What bays are on the coast of Maine? What capes?

What river forms part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick? *St. Croix.*

What lakes in Maine? which the largest? *M.*

How long is Moosehead Lake? *about fifty miles.*

How is Sebago Lake connected with Portland? *By canal 20 miles long.*

Where is Saco? Waterville? Gardiner? Wiscasset? Bath? Castine? Belfast? Thomastown? Bucksport? Hallowell?

How far is the Kennebeck navigable? *For sloops and steamers to Augusta, 44 miles.*

How far is the Penobscot navigable? *For ships, to Bangor, 50 miles.*

What county in the south-western part? *T.*

What are the two most eastern counties? *W. and Aroostook.*

What state west of Maine? *New Hampshire.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

How is New Hampshire bounded?

What is its capital? *C.* On what river is it? *M.*

What is the only sea-port town of N. H.? *P.*

What river separates N. Hampshire from Vt.?

To which state does it belong? *New Hampshire.*

Where does the Merrimack rise, and where does it empty?

In what part of the State is Nashua? *Southern part.* For what noted? *For cotton-mills.* In what county? *H.*

Where is Amherst? Keene? Newport? Haverhill? Hanover? Noted for what? *Dartmouth College.*

Where is Dover? Exeter? What mountains in the north? *W.*

What is its highest peak? *Washington, about 6600 feet high.*

What large lake in the interior? *Winnipiseogee.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is New Hampshire?

What then is its climate?

VERMONT.

Which way is Vermont from New Hampshire?

What river separates Vt. and N. Hampshire? *C.*

How is Vt. bounded? what is its capital? *M.*

What are the principal rivers of Vermont? *C. O-C. O. La. M. M.*

Into what do the Otter-Creek, Onion, La Moile, and Missisque flow?

What lake forms part of the western boundary? *C.*

What river connects it with the St. Lawrence river? *Sorrelle.*

What island in Lake Champlain? *Grand I.*

What mountains extend the whole length of Vermont, from north to south? *G.*

What large town on Lake Champlain? *B.*

On what river is Rutland?

Where is Bennington? For what noted? *For the capture of a part of Burgoyne's army by the Vermont and New Hampshire militia under Gen. Stark, in* 1777.

Where is Brattleboro? Windsor? Woodstock? Barnet? Guildhall? Middlebury? St. Albans? Vergennes?

In what two towns are there Colleges? *Burlington and Middlebury.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Vermont? what is its climate?

MASSACHUSETTS.

In what direction is Massachusetts from Vermont? from New Hampshire? from Maine? from Canada?

How is Massachusetts bounded? what is its capital?

What ocean bounds it on the east? *A.*

What are its principal sea-ports? *B. S. N-P. M. Beverly, New Bedford, Gloucester, Rockport, Plymouth, and Lynn.*

On what bay are Boston and Salem? *M.*

What bay south of Massachusetts Bay? *Cape Cod.*

What cape north of Cape Cod Bay? *C.*

What cape south-east of the bay? *M.* On what bay is New Bedford? *Buzzard's.*

What three islands south-east of Buzzard's Bay? *E. M-V. N.*

What towns on Martha's Vineyard? *Edgar's Town and Holmes Hole.*

What on Nantucket? *N.*

On what river are Andover and Newburyport? *M.*

What canal connects Boston Harbor with the Merrimack River? *Middlesex.*

On what river are Greenfield, Deerfield, Hatfield, and Springfield? Where is Amherst? Northampton? Pittsfield? Stockbridge? Brookfield? Worcester? Concord? Lexington? Cambridge? Ipswich? Charlestown? Waltham? Brighton? Dorchester? Lowell? Danvers?

[Plymouth is noted for being the first settled town in New England; Lexington for being the place where the first blood was shed in the revolutionary war; Cambridge for its University and Divinity School; Charlestown for the battle on Bunker Hill, and the State Prison and Navy Yard; and Lowell for its Manufactories.]

What mountains on the west? *Green.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Massachusetts?

What is its climate? is it colder or warmer than Vermont?

What is a city? How many cities in Massachusetts? Name them.

RHODE ISLAND.

Which way from Vermont to Rhode Island? from Maine? from Canada? from Cape Cod?

How is Rhode Island bounded? what is its capital?

What bay in Rhode Island? *N.*

What island in the southern part of the bay? *R. I.*

What large town on the southern part of the Island? *N-P.*

Where is Providence? Bristol? E. Greenwich? Kingston? Smithfield? Pawtucket? Warren?

What island south of Rhode Island? *B.*

CONNECTICUT.

Which way from Rhode Island to Connecticut? from Long Island?

What sound separates L. Island from Connecticut?

How is Connecticut bounded? what are its capitals? *H. and N-H.*

What large river runs through the middle of the State? *C.*

What river in the south-western part? *H.* In the south-eastern? *T.*

What towns can you find on the Connecticut River? *H. M. H. L. S.*

Where is New London? New Haven? Norwich? Woodstock? Litchfield? For what is Litchfield noted? *A Law School.*

Between what degrees of latitude are Rhode Isl-

and and Connecticut? Between what degrees of longitude? What then is its climate?

For what is New Haven noted? *Yale College and Divinity School.* Hartford? *Deaf and Dumb Asylum.*

MIDDLE STATES.

The Middle States are so called on account of their situation in the middle part of the Union.

How many and what are the names of the Middle States? *Four, viz., New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude are they situated?

Which State is furthest north? *N. Y.*—which furthest south? *D.*

Which is the largest? *N. Y.*—which the smallest? *D.*

How is New York bounded? its capital? largest river?

How is Pennsylvania bounded? its capital? largest river?

How is New Jersey bounded? its capital? largest river?

How is Delaware bounded? its capital? largest river?

Name the largest river, mountain, lake, bay, and city of the Middle States? *S. R-R. O. D. N-Y.*

Productions. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, Indian corn, beans, peas, and a variety of fruits.

NEW YORK.

Which way from the New England States to New York?

What lake, river, and province, on the north? *O. St.-L. C.*

What lake and States on the east? *C. Vt. Ms. Ct.*

What two States on the south?

What State, lake, and river on the west? *P. E. N.*

What is its capital? *A.* What is its largest town? *N. Y.* On what island is it situated? *N. Y.* What was the island formerly called? *Manhattan.*

What river in the eastern part? *H.*—where does it empty? *Into New York Bay.*

What river empties into the Hudson near Albany? *M.*

Where is the Genesee river? the Niagara? the St. Lawrence?

On what river is the capital? *H.*

Where is Troy? Hudson? Catskill? Saratoga? Whitehall? Plattsburg? West Point?

What noted School at West Point? *Military Academy of the United States.*

Where is Ogdensburg? Sacket's Harbor? Watertown? Oswego? Syracuse? Auburn? Rochester? [The last is noted for extensive flour-mills.]

Where is Buffalo? What canal extends from Buffalo to Albany? *E.*

What waters does it connect? *Lake Erie with the Hudson river.*

How long is this canal? 363 *miles.*

What island in the Niagara river? *Grand I.*

For what is the Niagara river celebrated? *For its great and magnificent falls.*

What island south-east of the State? *L. I.* What large town on it opposite New York city? *Brooklyn.* What town south of Brooklyn? *Flatbush.*

What island belonging to this State opposite Long Island? *Staten Island.*

What mountains in New York near the Hudson river? *Catskill.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is New York? what is its climate?

PENNSYLVANIA.

In what direction is Pennsylvania from New York? from Connecticut? from Vermont? from Lake Champlain?

How is it bounded on the north?

What river forms its eastern boundary? *D.*

From what State does the Delaware separate it? *N. J.* How is it bounded on the south and west?

What is its capital? *H.* What is the largest town? *P.* On what river is it? *D.*

What are its largest rivers? *S. D. O.*

Where do the Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers empty? *Into the Delaware.*

What mountains in the State? *Blue Ridge.*

What hills extend through the western central part? *Laurel Hills.*

What canals connect the Delaware river with the Susquehannah? *Union and Schuylkill.*

What canal and railroad connect the Ohio river with the Susquehannah? *Pennsylvania.*

What flourishing town in the western part of the State at the junction of the Allegany and Monongahela rivers? *P.* For what noted? *Manufacturing privileges.*

What town in the north-west part on Lake Erie? *E.* What canal extends from Erie to Franklin on the Allegany river? *Pittsburg and Erie.*

Where is Lancaster? Philadelphia? Easton? Lebanon? Wilkesbarre? Warren? Meadville? Carlisle? Allentown?

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Pennsylvania situated? What is its climate?

NEW JERSEY.

In what direction is New Jersey from Pennsylvania? from New York? New England? from Lake Erie? Lake Champlain?

How bounded on the north? on the east?

What bay on the south? *D.* What river on the west? *D.*

What is the southern cape of New Jersey?

Which is the most northern cape? *Sandy Hook.*

What harbors on the coast? *Great and Little Egg Harbor.*

What canal extends across the northern part of the State? *M.* What railroad through the middle of the State? *Camden and Amboy.*

What is the capital of New Jersey? *T.* On what river is it situated? *D.*

What town in the southern part of the State? *Bridgetown.* What town N. W. of Bridgetown? *S.*

Where is Freehold? New Brunswick? Newark? Hackensack?

On what river is Paterson? *P.* Where is Newtown? Belvidere?

Which extends furthest south, Pennsylvania or New Jersey? *N. J.*

What separates New Jersey from Delaware? *D-R. and B.*

What States are in about the same latitude of New Jersey?

DELAWARE.

Which way is Delaware from N. Jersey? From Pennsylvania? From Maryland? From N. York? From Connecticut?

How is Delaware bounded on the north? On the north-east and east? On the south and west?

What is its capital? *D.* Where is it situated?

What cape on the east? *H.*

Where is Wilmington? Georgetown?

What bay on the east? *D.*

SOUTHERN STATES.

The Southern States are so called on account of their situation in the southern part of the Union.

How many and what are the Southern States? *Nine, viz., Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.** [The *District of Columbia* and the *Territory of Florida* are also included in this division.]

Give the boundaries of the Southern States.

Which are the most northern of the Southern States? *M. & V.* Which the most southern? *L.* Most eastern? *Md.* Most western? *La. and Ark.*

Which the largest in territory? *V.* Which the smallest? *Md.*

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* Arkansas was admitted into the Union in 1836, after many of the Atlases now in use were published.

Which lie on the Gulf of Mexico? *Ala. Miss. and La.*

In which State is the largest city of the Southern States? *Md.*

Tell the boundaries, capital, and largest river of Maryland. Of Virginia. Of North Carolina. Of South Carolina. Of Georgia. Of Alabama. Of Mississippi. Of Louisiana. Of Arkansas. Of Florida. Of the District of Columbia.

What is the largest river of the Southern States? *M.* What large city near its mouth? *N. O.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude are the Southern States situated?

What is their climate?

Tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn are the principal productions of the northern or upland parts, and cotton, rice, and sugar, of the lower parts.

MARYLAND.

Which way is Maryland from the Eastern States? From the Middle States? From Long Island?

How is it bounded on the north? *P.* On the east? *D. & At. O.* On the south and south-west? *V.* What river separates it from Virginia?

What bay extends nearly through the State? *C.*

What is the capital of Maryland, and how is it situated? *A.*

Which is the largest town, and where situated? *B.*

What river empties into the head of Chesapeake Bay? *S.*

What considerable town in the south-east near the coast? *Snowhill.*

Where is Cambridge? Easton? Centreville? Chestertown?

What towns in the north-east corner of the State? *Frenchtown and Elkton.*

Where is Hagerstown? Cumberland? Rockville?

VIRGINIA.

Which way from Maryland to Virginia?

What separates the two States? *P-R.*

Which way is Virginia from Delaware? From Pennsylvania?

What bay in the eastern part of the State? *C.*

How is Virginia bounded on the north? On the north-east and east? On the south? On the west? On the north-west?

What river separates Virginia from Ohio? *O.*

What is the capital of Virginia, and how is it situated? *R.*

What large river between Virginia and Md.? *P.*

What large rivers in this State? *R. Y. J.*

On which is the capital? *James.*

Into what do these rivers empty? *C-Bay.*

What mountains extend through this State? *A. and B-R.*

What considerable river runs north-east and empties into the Potomac? *S.*

What river rises in the north-west part of Virginia and meets the Allegany at Pittsburg? *M.*

What is the largest sea-port? *Norfolk.*

Where is Yorktown? For what celebrated? *The surrender of Cornwallis and his army, Oct.* 19, 1781. Where is Westmoreland? Williamsburg? Lynchburg? Charlottesville? Fredericksburg? Winchester? Wheeling? Morgantown?

Is any part of Virginia east of Chesapeake Bay?

What towns can you find there? *D. E.*

What two capes on the coast? *C. H.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude are Virginia and Maryland situated?

Is the climate colder or warmer in these States than in New York? Than in Connecticut? Why?

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In what direction is the district from Boston? From New Orleans?

How large in territory is the district? 10 *miles square.*

By what States was it ceded to the United States? *Maryland and Virginia.*

Under what government is the district? *Government of Congress.*

What are the principal towns? *W. G. A.*

[*Washington* is the capital of the U. States.]

NORTH CAROLINA.

Which way is North Carolina from Virginia? From Maryland? From the District of Columbia? From New York? From the Eastern States? From Canada?

How is North Carolina bounded? What is its capital? *R.*

What two sounds in the eastern part of the State? *A. P.*

What two rivers in North Carolina empty into Albemarle Sound? *C. R.*

What rivers empty into Pamlico Sound? *P. N.*

Where does Cape Fear river empty?

What town near the mouth of Cape Fear R.? *W.*

What three capes on the coast of N. C.? *H. L. F.*

What town near Cape Lookout? *B.*

What mountains in North Carolina? *A.*

Where is Newbern? Washington? Edenton? Halifax? Wentworth?

On what river is Fayetteville? Jefferson? Wilksboro? Franklin? Ashville? Lexington?

What State south of North Carolina? *S. C.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Which way is South Carolina from North Carolina? From Virginia? From Massachusetts? From Maine? From Long Island?

How is S. Carolina bounded on the north and north-east? On the south-east? On the south-west?

What river forms the south-west boundary? *S.*

What are the principal rivers in S. Carolina? *Gr-P. S. E. C. S.* Where do they all empty? *A. O.*

What river empties into the Great Pedee from the north-east? *Lit. P.*

What two rivers unite to form the Santee? *W. C.*

What large town on the coast? *C.*

Where is Georgetown? Kingstree? Camden? Greenville? Pendleton? Abbeville? Edgefield? Beaufort?

What and where is the capital? *C.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is South Carolina? What then is its climate?

Which has the coldest climate, S. Carolina or Virginia? S. Carolina or Massachusetts?

GEORGIA.

In what direction is Georgia from S. Carolina?

From Lake Erie? From Vermont? From New York?

How is Georgia bounded? What is its capital? *M.*

What river forms part of its western boundary? *C.* What separates it from South Carolina? *S.*

What islands on the coast? *St. Catharine's, St. Simond's, and Cumberland.*

What are the principal rivers of Georgia? *S. O. A.* Where do they empty? What two meet and form the Altamaha? *Oakmulgee and Oconee.*

What five towns near the coast? *Savannah, Sunbury, Darien, Brunswick, and St. Mary's.*

What town above Savannah on the Savannah River? *A.* Where is Louisville? Sparta? Athens? Jefferson? Clarksville? Macon? Marionville? Bainbridge? Franklinville?

Between what degrees of latitude is Georgia situated?

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA.

Which way is Florida from Georgia? From New Hampshire? From New York? From Nova Scotia? From Rhode Island?

How is Florida bounded on the north? *Al. Ga.* On the east? *At. O.* On the south? On the west and south-west? *Gulf of Mexico and Alabama.*

What and where is the capital? *T.*

What large river in the north-east? *St. J.* From what lake does it flow? *G.*

What town on the St. John's River near its mouth? *J.*

What other large rivers in Florida flow into the Gulf of Mexico? *S. O. A. C. P.*

Which of the last named rivers forms a part of the boundary of Florida? *P.*

Where is St. Mary's River?

What large town in Florida on the Atlantic coast? *St. A.*

What cape forms the southern point of Fl.? *S.*

What bay south-west of Florida? *C.*

Where is Tampa Bay? Apalachee Bay?

By whom is the central and southern part inhabited? *Indians.*

Where is Cape St. Blas? What river empties into the Gulf near the cape? *A.*

What islands east of Apalachicola? *St. George.*

Where is St. Marks? Monticello? Quincy? Anaqua? Pensacola?

What large swamp partly in Florida and partly in Georgia? *O.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Florida situated?

Has it a colder or warmer climate than Georgia? Why warmer?

Sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, tobacco, olives, oranges, and vines are the principal productions.

ALABAMA.

Which way is Alabama from Florida? From Georgia? From Virginia?

How is Alabama bounded?

Does any part extend to the Gulf of Mexico?

What is its capital? *T.*

What river forms a part of the eastern boundary?

What river runs through the northern part of the state? *T.*

What rivers rise in Alabama and run through Florida into the Gulf? *C. E.*

What river flows into Mobile Bay? *M.*

On what river is the capital?

What bay in the south-western part of the State? *M.* What two towns on it? *M. B.*

Where is Claiborne? St. Stephen? Cahawba? Huntsville? Florence? Athens? Blountville? Centreville? Washington? Clarkville? Russelville?

Where are Muscle Shoals?

How does the climate of Alabama differ from that of Georgia?

MISSISSIPPI.

In what direction is Mississippi from Alabama? From N. Carolina? From Florida? From the Gulf of Mexico?

How is Mississippi bounded on the north? On the east? On the south and south-west? On the west?

What is its capital? *J.* On what river is it situated? *P.*

What river forms the western boundary of the State? *M.*

What rivers in Mississippi empty into the Mississippi river? *B. Y.*

Where does the Pearl river empty? *Lake B.*

Where does the Pascagoula empty? *P. Bay.*

On what river is Natchez? *M.* Vicksburg? Princeton? Columbia? Monticello? Where is Woodville? Liberty? Homesville? Meadville?

What Lake south-east of Mississippi? *B.*

LOUISIANA.

Which way from Mississippi to Louisiana? From Georgia? From Tennessee? From Florida? From Texas? From South America?

How is Louisiana bounded?

What river forms part of the eastern boundary? *M.* What river forms part of the western? *S.*

What is its capital? *N-O.* On what river is it situated? *M.*

What lakes do you find in the south-western part of the State? *S. C. M.*

What river empties into the Sabine Lake? *S.* What into the Calcasui? *C.*

What considerable river empties into the Mississippi from the west? *R.*

What river from the north empties into the Red? *W.*

On what river is Donaldsonville? *M.* Baton Rouge? *M.* St. Francisville? Concordia? Alexandria? *R.* Natchitoches?

Where is Franklin? Franklinton?

In what part of the State is Lake Pontchartrain?

What large city south of it? *N-O.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Louisiana?

What then is its climate?

Which of the United States has the warmest climate? Which the coldest?

ARKANSAS.

In what direction is Arkansas from Missouri? From New York? From L. Champlain? From Gulf of Mexico?

How is Arkansas bounded on the north? *Mo.* On the east? *M-R.* On the south? *L.* On the west? *By Texas and the Indian Territory.*

What is the capital? *L-R.* On what river is it situated? *A.*

What large river flows through this State into the Mississippi? *A.*

What river flows into the Arkansas from the north? *White.*

What large river flows through the south-west corner of the State? *R.*

On what river is Helena? Arkansas?

In what part of the State is Washington? Batesville? Lewistown? La Grange?

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Arkansas? What then is its climate?

WESTERN STATES.

How many, and what are the Western States? *Seven, comprising Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan.**

Which of the Western States is the largest? *Mo.* Which the smallest? *Ia.*

Which extends furthest north? *Mich.* Furthest south? *Tenn.* Furthest east? *O.* Furthest west? *Mo.*

What four border on the Ohio R.? *O. Ia. Ill. Ky.*

What four on the Mississippi? *Ill. Ky. Tenn. Mo.*

What four border on the great lakes? *O. Mich. Ill. Ia.*

What are the three largest rivers in the Western States? *M. M. O.*

* Michigan was admitted into the Union in 1836, after many of the Atlases now in use were published.

What city of the Western States has the greatest population? *C. of Ohio.*

Which of the Western States has the warmest climate? *Tenn.* Which the coldest? *Mich.*

How do you bound the Western States?

Give me the boundary, capital, and largest river of Tennessee; of Kentucky; of Ohio; of Michigan; of Indiana; of Illinois; of Missouri.

Productions. Wheat, Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, and hemp.

TENNESSEE.

Which way is Tennessee from the Southern States? From the Eastern States? From the Great Lakes?

How is Tennessee bounded?

What river forms the western boundary?

What and where is the capital? *N.*

What two large rivers flow through this State and empty into the Ohio in Kentucky? *T. C.*

Which is the capital on? *C.*

What two large branches has the Tennessee in the eastern part of the State? *H. C.*

What two towns in the south-west corner of Tennessee? *M. R.*

What on the Tennessee River near the northern part of the State? *P. R.*

What one on the Cumberland River above the capital? *C.*

What one east of the last, on the same river? *G.*

Where is Monroe? Montgomery? Greenville? Knoxville? Seveirville? Sparta? Murfreesboro? Brainard? Winchester? Jackson?

What mountains in Tennessee? *C.*

What mountains form the south-eastern boundary, separating it from N. Carolina? *Allegany.*

Where is Fayetteville? Pulaski? Shelbyville? Somerville?

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Tennessee?

What then is its climate?

Is it colder or warmer than S. Carolina?

KENTUCKY.

In what direction is Kentucky from Tennessee? From N. Carolina? From N. York? From Lake Michigan? From Vermont?

Give the boundaries of Kentucky and its capital. *F.*

What river forms the north and north-west boundary? *O.*

From what States does the river separate it? *O. Ill. Ind.*

What two large rivers empty into the Ohio in the western part of the State? *T. C.*

What river flows into the Ohio nearly opposite Cincinnati? *L.*

What town near its mouth? *N.*

What one on the Ohio a little above the last? *M.*

Where is Louisville? Versailles? Bardstown? Lexington? Paris? Danville? Mt. Vernon? Manchester? Burksville? Glasgow? Bowling Green? Hartford? Salem? Cadiz? Columbia?

On what river is the capital? *K.*

Into what does Green River flow? *O.*

What mountains south-east of the State? *C.*

What river forms a part of the north-eastern boundary? *B-S.*

Between what degrees of latitude is Kentucky situated?

How does its climate compare with that of Tennessee?

OHIO.

Which way is Ohio from Kentucky? From Florida? From Vermont? From the Gulf of Mexico? From North Carolina?

What are the boundaries of Ohio?

What river separates it from Virginia and Kentucky? *O.*

What lake forms a part of its N. boundary? *E.*

What is the capital of Ohio? *C.* On what river is it? *S.*

What river in the north-western part of the State flows into Lake Erie? *M.*

What rivers in the south-western part flow into the Ohio? *Great and Little M.*

What rivers east of the Scioto flow into the Ohio? *H. M.*

What one in the eastern part flows into Lake Erie? *Cuyahoga.*

What large town in the south-west corner of Ohio on the Ohio River? *C.*

What three near Lake Erie? *S. C. J.*

What town south-east of Cleaveland? *R.*

What one west of the last? *M.*

Where is Wooster? Canton? Steubenville? Zanesville? Marietta? Athens? Gallipolis? Chilicothe? Circleville? Lancaster? Dayton? Green-

ville? Mansfield? Defiance? Sandusky? Burlington? Portsmouth? Georgetown? Eaton? Chester?

Between what degrees of latitude is Ohio situated?

What is its climate?

Is it colder or warmer than Kentucky? Why?

Colder or warmer than New Hampshire?

MICHIGAN.

In what direction is Michigan from Ohio? From N. York? From Louisiana? From Connecticut? From Canada?

How is Michigan bounded?

What lake borders on the south-east corner of the State? *E.*

What lake on the north-eastern borders? *H.*

What small lake between the two last? *St. C.*

What lake separates Michigan from Wisconsin Territory? *M.*

What lake lies north of Michigan? *S.*

What is the capital? *D.*

On what river is it situated? *D.*

What river connects Lakes Huron and St. Clair? *St. C.*

What strait connects Lakes Huron and Michigan? *Michilimackinack.*

Where is Saginaw Bay? What town near it? *S.*

Where is Byron? Brownstown? Ann Arbour? Monroe? Tecumseh? Jonesville?

Into what lake does St. Joseph's River empty?

What river empties into the same lake further north? *Kalemazoo.*

Where is the river Raisin? Into what does it empty? *Lake Erie.*

Where is Mt. Clemens? Pontiac?

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Michigan?

INDIANA.

In what direction is Indiana from Michigan? From N. York? From Georgia? From Lake Erie? From Virginia?

What are its boundaries?

What lake borders on this State? *M.*

What is its capital? how is it situated?

What river forms its south-western boundary? *O.*

What river forms part of the western boundary? *W.*

What river in this State flows into the Wabash? *W.*

What large towns in Indiana on the Ohio? *Rockport, Charleston, Vevay.*

Where is Vincennes? Corydon? Fort Wayne? Harmony? Princeton? Boonville? Greencastle?

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Indiana?

How does the temperature of this State compare with that of Virginia? With that of Mass.?

ILLINOIS.

Which way from Indiana to Illinois? From us? From Pennsylvania? From S. Carolina? From Gulf of Mexico?

What are the boundaries of Illinois?

What lake borders on the north-east corner of this state? *M.*

What river bounds it on the west? *M.*

What river forms part of the east boundary? *W.*

What is the capital? *Springfield.* What was the capital? *Vandalia.* In what part of the State, and on what river is it situated? *K.*

What three rivers flow into the Mississippi in this State? *K. I. R.*

On what river is Kaskaskia? Quincy? Peoria?

In what part of the State is Springfield? Chicago? On what is the last town situated? *Lake M.*

Where is Jonesboro'? On what river is Carlyle? Shelbyville? Golconda?

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Illinois situated?

How does its climate compare with that of Indiana?

MISSOURI.

In what direction is Missouri from Illinois? From us?

How is Missouri bounded?*

What river forms its eastern boundary? *M.* From what does it separate Missouri? *Ill. Ky.*

What large river runs through this State into the Mississippi? M.

What considerable river runs north-east into the Missouri river? *O.*

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* On all maps published since 1838, Missouri is bounded N. by Iowa Territory and W. by the Indian Territory.

What mountains in this State running nearly parallel with the Osage River? *O.*

What two rivers rise in this State and flow through Arkansas into the Mississippi? *Big. B. & St. F.*

What is the capital of Missouri? *J.*

What large town on the Mississippi near the mouth of the Missouri? *St. L.*

What four considerable towns below St. Louis on the Mississippi? *H. St. G. New M.*

What considerable town on the Missouri near its mouth? *St. C.*

Where is Troy? Bowling-Green? Liberty? Boonville? Greenville?

Between what degrees of latitude is Missouri situated?

TERRITORIES.

The territories differ as to size and boundaries on different Atlases. In Malte Brun's and some others the North West Territory is bounded north by Canada, east by Lakes Superior and Michigan, south by Illinois, and west by the Mississippi River. On Olney's and some others Wisconsin Territory extends from Lakes Superior and Michigan on the east to the Missouri River on the west. In Smith's last edition, and in Mitchell's, Smiley's, and in all those published since 1838, Wisconsin Territory is included between Canada on the north, Lakes Superior and Michigan on the east, Illinois on the south, and the Mississippi River on the west.

Iowa Territory lies between the Rivers Mississippi and Missouri, and Canada and Missouri State.

Missouri Territory includes all between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, north of the Platte River.

Oregon Territory lies west of the Rocky Mountains, extending to the Pacific Ocean.

The Indian Territory is situated west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, extending to Texas on the west and south.

The Indian Territory is inhabited by sixteen tribes, among which are the Cherokees, Seminoles, and Choctaws, lately removed from the Southern States by Congress.

TEXAS

Texas, (situated between the United States and the Rio del Norte or Rio Grande River,) until 1836, constituted one of the Mexican States, when it became independent and formed a government similar to that of the United States, with a President and Congress.

Austin is the capital of Texas, situated on the Rio Colorado River in the southern central part of Texas. Population of Texas about 200,000.

MEXICO.

Mexico was discovered by the Spaniards and remained a Spanish province till 1812, when it became independent, with a form of government resembling that of the United States. The soil is mostly exceedingly fertile, yielding two or three crops of Indian corn in a year. Mexico is celebrated for its silver mines.

Tobacco, indigo, sugar, cotton, log-wood, ma-

hogany, and various fruits and grain are the products.

How is Mexico situated?

Which way from the United States?

Which way from the West India Islands?

What is the capital? Largest river? Largest city? What latitude? Longitude? Climate?

MAP OF EUROPE.

How is Europe bounded?

In what direction is it from Asia?

What mountains and river separate them? *U. V.*

In what direction is it from Africa? From the United States?

Will you name the principal kingdoms or divisions of Europe?

Which division is the largest in territory? *R.* Which the smallest? *S.* Which the most populous and powerful? *England.*

Which division has the warmest, and which the coldest climate?

How is Norway bounded, its capital, largest river?

" Sweden " capital, " river?

" Russia " capital, " river?

" Prussia " capital, " river?

" Germany " capital, " river?

" Holland " capital, " river?

" Belgium " capital, " river?

" Austria " capital, " river?

How is Turkey bounded, its capital, largest river?
" Italy " capital, " river?
" Switzerland " capital, " river?
" France " capital, " river?
" Spain " capital, " river?
" Portugal " capital, " river?
" England " capital, " river?
" Scotland capital, " river?
" Ireland " capital, " river?
" Wales " capital, " river?
" Denmark " capital, " river?
" Greece " capital, " river?
" Two Sicilies capital, " river?

Which is the most populous and commercial city in Europe? *L.* In what country is it? *E.*

Is England on the continent? Where is it?

What does this island, together with Ireland, compose? *G. B. and I.*

What countries in Europe have the best provisions for schools? *S. and P.*

How many and what are the names of the seas in and around Europe?

What sea separates Europe from Africa? *M.*

Is Europe in the northern or southern hemisphere? On what continent is it?

Between what degrees of latitude is it situated? Between what degrees of longitude?

What then is its climate?

In what country are Lakes Wenner and Wetter?

In what country are Lakes Ladoga and Onega?

In what country are Lakes Constance and Geneva?

What are the bays and gulfs in and around Europe?

Which is the largest and most prominent? *B. V.*

Where is the Bay of Biscay? Where the Gulf of Venice?

How many and what are the principal channels of Europe?

What and where are the straits?

What connects the Black and Marmora Seas? *Strait of Constantinople.*

Where is the Strait of Gibraltar? How long and wide is it? 33 *miles long and* 8 *wide.*

What islands north-west of Norway? Where is Iceland? Hebrides?

What are the names of the four islands in the English Channel north-west of France? *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark.*

Where are the Islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica? Which is the largest?

Where are Corsica and Sardinia?

What island south-west of Naples? For what noted? *The volcanic Mt. Etna.*

What island south-east of Greece?

What island south-west of Italy?

What islands do you find in the Baltic?

On what island is the capital of Denmark?

Where are the six capes, Matapan, St. Vincent, Finisterre, Ortegal, Clear, and North?

What is the south-west point of England called?

What is a peninsula?

What peninsula north of the Black Sea? In the northern part of Denmark? *Jutland.* In the southern part of Greece?

What mountains in the north-east of Europe? In the north-western part of Russia? Between Norway and Sweden? In Italy? In Austria? In Switzerland? In Spain? Between France and Spain?

On what island is Mt. Hecla?
What volcanic mountain in Italy? *Vesuvius.*

MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

What seas on the east and west of England?
What strait on the south-east?
What islands in the Irish Sea? *Anglesea and Isle of Man.*
What are the principal divisions of the Island of Great Britain?
Which division in the north? Which in the south-west?
How is Scotland bounded? Its capital? Largest river? *Clyde and Tweed.*
How is England bounded? Its capital? Largest rivers?
How is Wales bounded? Its capital? Largest river?
How is Ireland bounded? Its capital? Largest river?

SCOTLAND.

Name the most northern cape of Scotland.
What is the northern point of Scotland called? *Duncansby Head.*
What cluster of islands around Scotland? *O. H. S.*
What are its highest mountains? *B. N.*
What is its capital, and largest town? *E. G.*
What mountains near the middle of Scotland? *G.*
What canal in the northern part? *C.* What does it connect?
How is Scotland separated from Ireland?

Which is the largest town in the north? *W.*

Where is Inverness? What town near the mouth of the Don? *A.*

What are the four most noted Friths? *Forth, Clyde, Solway, Murray.*

Why is the climate colder than that of England?

What is the population of Scotland? *About* 2,250,000.

Between what degrees of latitude is Scotland?

Chief productions, rye, barley, and oats.

Manufactures, cotton goods, linen, woollen, and iron.

ENGLAND.

What is the population of England? *About* 14,000,000.

What was it anciently called? *Albion.*

How is it bounded?

What forms a part of the northern boundary? *Solway Frith.*

What country forms a part of its western boundary? *W.* What strait on the south-east? *D.*

What separates it from France?

What cape in the south-west? *L-End.*

What islands near it? *S.*

What large towns in the south-west? *P. E.*

What town near the Isle of Wight? *P.*

What light-house near Plymouth? *Eddystone.*

What large town on the coast near Beachy-head? *Brighton.*

Where is London? Manchester? Liverpool? Birmingham? Leeds? Bristol? Bath? Portsmouth? Plymouth? Chatham? Oxford? Cambridge?

For what are Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham noted? *Naval Stations.*

For what are Oxford and Cambridge noted? *Universities.*

Where is the River Thames? Trent? Ouse? Severn?

What island south-west of Bristol Channel? Lunday?

Between what degrees of latitude is England?

What then is its climate?

Productions, wheat, barley, rye, oats, beans, peas, &c.

Manufactures, woollens, cotton goods, silk, hardware, earthenware, and glass.

WALES.

What bounds Wales on the north? What on the east?

What channel and river on the south? *B. S.*

What bay on the west? *Cardigan.*

What island north-west of Wales? *Anglesea.*

Productions nearly the same as England. Soil less fertile.

IRELAND.

What is the population of Ireland? *About* 7,750,000. How is it bounded?

What is its capital? *D.*

What is the largest town in the north? *L.*

Where is Belfast? Coleraine? Dublin? Londonderry? Limerick? Cork? Kinsale?

What cape in the south? *C.*

What channel separates Ireland from Scotland? *N.*

What is the principal river of Ireland? *S.*

What bay in the north-west? *Donegal.*

In what direction are the British Isles from the United States?

What water would you cross to visit England?

What is the distance from New York to London? 3570 *miles.* From N. York to Liverpool? 3500 *miles.*

How would you go from London to St. Petersburg in Russia? From Liverpool to Dublin? From Dublin to Constantinople?

Productions, potatoes, oats, flax, and grass.

Linen is the chief manufacture.

NORWAY.

Norway is cold, mountainous, and generally barren.

In what direction is Norway from us?

What mountains separate it from Sweden? *D.*

How many inhabitants does it contain? *About* 1,000,000.

About how many to a square mile? *Eight.*

What is the capital? *B. Christiana is the capital on the maps published since* 1838.

Largest towns? *C. and D.*

What whirlpool on the coast? *Malstrom.*

What town near the mouth of the Glomma? *F.*

For what is it noted? *The death of Charles XII., king of Sweden.*

Which the most northerly cape? The most southerly?

How will you sail from Bergen to Stockholm?

Between what degrees of latitude is Norway situated?

What then is its climate?

What is about the latitude and longitude of its capital? 60° *north*, 10° *east*.

Forests of pine, oak, elm, and fir are extensive. Mines and fisheries are important sources of wealth.

SWEDEN.

In what direction is Sweden from Norway?

What direction from us?

How is it bounded? What is its capital? *S.*

How is it built? *On seven rocky islands.*

What are the principal rivers in Sweden? *D. T.*

What town north of the capital? *U.*

What four towns on the Gulf of Bothnia? *G. U. P. T.*

What town in the western part among the mountains? *T.*

The name of the mountains? *D.*

Over what waters would you sail in going from Stockholm to Tornea?

What island would you pass? *A.*

Between what degrees of latitude is Sweden situated?

What degrees of longitude?

What then is its climate?

For what is Carlescrona noted? *Sweden naval station.*

Sweden is cold and barren.

Sweden is famous for its iron. Copper, alum, tar, and timber, are important articles of trade.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA.

What direction from Sweden to Russia?

What division of country in the north-western part of Russia? *L.*

What are its principal towns? *O. U.*

How is Russia bounded?

What sea in the northern part? *W.*

What four other seas in and around Russia? *C. A. B. B.*

What two ranges of mountains? *O. U.*

What is the largest river? *V.*

What sea-port on the Black Sea? *O.*

What three towns in Finland on the Gulf of Bothnia? *W. A. U.*

What town on the Gulf of Finland? *Narva.*

For what memorable? *The first battle between Peter the Great and Charles XII.*

What tribe of Cossacks on the River Don? *Don Cossacks.*

What town on a branch of the Dnieper? *Pultowa.*

For what noted? *The place where the last battle was fought between Peter the Great and Charles XII.*

How will you sail from St. Petersburgh to Warsaw?

Between what degrees of latitude is Russia?

What degrees of longitude?

What then is its climate?

In what part of Russia is the remainder of Poland?

What is its chief town? *W.*

What free city in its south-western part? *Cracow.*

Chief exports, hemp, flax, iron, timber, tallow, grain, and leather.

PRUSSIA.

In what direction is Prussia from Russia?
What direction from us?
How is it bounded, and what is its capital? *B.*
What are the three principal rivers? *O. E. V.*
What town on the Elbe? *M.*
What town on the Baltic? *C.*
What two near the mouth of the Vistula? *D. K.*
How will you sail from Berlin to Vienna?
Amber is the most important mineral production.

AUSTRIA.

In what direction is Austria from Prussia?
What direction from us?
How is it bounded?
What is its capital? *V.*
What mountains in the northern part? *C.*
What gulf between it and Italy?
Its largest river?
What two branches has the Danube in Austria? *S. D.*
On what river is the capital?
What is its only sea-port? *Trieste.*
Where is Olmutz? For what noted? *The imprisonment of Lafayette.*
Where is Milan? Verona? Mantua? Prague?
What singular class of people live here? *Gipsies.*
Between what degrees of latitude is Austria situated?
Between what degrees of longitude?

Is it colder or warmer than Prussia? Than England?

Productions, grain, olives, and wine.

Mineral productions are numerous and valuable, viz: salt, coal, gold, tin, quicksilver, copper, and zinc.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

In what direction is Turkey from Austria? From England? From us?

What river forms a part of its northern boundary? *D.*

What river separates Turkey from Russia? *P.*

How is Turkey bounded on the east? On the south? On the west?

What strait separates Turkey from Italy? *O.*

What mountains in Turkey? *Balkan.*

What is the largest river? *D.*

Which way does the Danube run, and where does it empty?

What is the capital and where situated? *C.*

What strait separates Turkey in Europe from Turkey in Asia? *D.*

Where is Adrianople? Bargas? Silistria? Belgrade?

What sea on the east? *B.*

What sea on the south-east? *Archipelago.*

What gulf on the west?

What small country south of Turkey? *Greece.*

What sea on the east of Greece?

What sea on the south and west?

What its capital and where situated? *A.*

Where is Missolonghi and for what noted? *The death of Lord Byron, and the great slaughter of the*

Greeks in their struggle for liberty, which continued from 1821 *to* 1827.

Where is Corinth?

What island south-east of Greece?

What cluster of islands off the west coast of Greece? *Ionian.*

What is the southern part of Greece called? *The Morea.*

What seven islands compose the Ionian Republic? *Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, St. Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo.*

What island south-east of Greece? *Candia.*

Between what degrees of latitude are Turkey and Greece?

Which extends furthest north?

Which has the coldest climate?

Between what degrees of longitude are Turkey and Greece?

Which way from Greece to Africa? From Asia? From us? Which way from Turkey to Italy?

Productions, grapes, olives, oranges, figs, and fruits; also grain, cotton, and rice.

Turkey abounds in valuable drugs, among which opium and rhubarb are much used.

ITALY.

How is Italy bounded on the north-east?

What river forms a part of the N. boundary? *P.*

What bounds Italy on the south-west? *M. Sea.*

Which extends furthest north, Italy or Spain?

Which has the warmest climate, Italy or England?

What mountain in Italy? What volcano near Naples?

How many and what are the principal divisions of Italy? *Nine, viz., the kingdom of Sardinia in the north-west, Lombardy or Austrian Italy in the north-east (governed by Austria), the grand duchy of Tuscany, the duchy of Lucca, the duchy of Parma, the duchy of Modena, the States of the Church, the republic of San Marino, and the kingdom of Naples.*

In what part of Italy is Sardinia? What is its capital? *T.* What island belongs to it? *S.*

In what part is Naples? *S.* What is its capital? *N.*

In what part are the States of the Church, and what the capital? *R.*

What island south-west of Naples? *S.*

Where is Palermo? Turin? Genoa? Leghorn?

For what is Leghorn noted? *For the manufacture of hats and bonnets.*

Between what degrees of latitude is Italy?

Between what degrees of longitude?

What is its climate?

Productions, grain, wine, olives, oil, silk, cattle, cheese, fruits, and marble of a fine quality.

GERMANY.

Which way is Germany from Italy? Which way from Turkey? From England? From Spain? From Russia?

What is the capital of Germany? *F.* Where situated?

Into how many States is Germany divided? 35, *and four free cities.* [The following are the five principal, viz., *Bavaria, Wirtemburg, Baden, Saxony*, and *Hanover*. The free cities are, *Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen*, and *Frankfort*. Frankfort is the

capital of all the States, and the seat of the Germanic or Federal diet.]

In what part of Germany is Bavaria? What is its capital? *M.*

In what part is Baden? What is its capital? *C.*

In what part is Wirtemburg? What is its capital? *S.*

In what part is Saxony? What is its capital? *D.*

In what part is Hanover? What is its capital? *H.*

What are the principal rivers of Germany? *E. R. W.*

Into what do the Elbe, Rhine, and Weser flow? *N. Sea.*

Which of these rivers rises in Switzerland? *R.*

Where does the Danube rise, and into what does it empty? *W. B-S.*

How is Germany bounded?

Between what degrees of latitude is it situated?

Between what degrees of longitude?

What is its climate?

What country north of Germany? *D.*

Productions, wheat, barley, flax, and hemp; silver, copper, tin, and coal.

DENMARK.

What is Denmark? *A peninsula.*

What islands belong to it? *Zealand and Funen.*

What are the people called? *Danes.*

Which way is Denmark from us? From Sweden? From Turkey?

How is Denmark bounded?

What straits on the north and north-east?

What is the capital? *C.* On what island is it? *Z.*

What canal connects the Baltic with the North Sea? *Canal of Kiel.*

What river flows through Denmark? *E.*

Where is Hamburg?

Between what degrees of latitude is Denmark situated? Between what degrees of longitude?

What is its climate?

Soil is fertile; climate moist but healthy.

HOLLAND.

Which way from Denmark to Holland?

How is Holland bounded?

What and where is the capital? *Hague.*

What river separates Holland from Belgium? *R.*

In what part is the Zuyder Zee?

Where is Groningen? Where is Amsterdam?

What is there peculiar about Amsterdam? *It is in the form of a crescent, built on piles, forming about* 90 *islands, connected by about* 200 *stone and wooden bridges.*

The soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. Butter and cheese are quite celebrated.

BELGIUM.

What is the direction from Holland to Belgium?

How is Belgium bounded? What is its capital? *B.*

Where is Antwerp? Where is Liege?

What famous place near Brussels? *Waterloo.*

For what is it famous? *For the last battle fought by Bonaparte.*

Between what degrees of latitude are Holland and Belgium? Between what degrees of longitude?

What is its climate?

Surface level, and soil fertile, producing grain, flax, hemp, and various fruits.

SWITZERLAND.

Which way is Switzerland from Belgium? From England? From Spain?

How is Switzerland bounded?

What is its capital? *B.* How is it situated?

What lake in the north? *C.* What mountains in the south? What lake in the west? *G.* What town on it? *G.* Where is Berne?

For what is Geneva famous? *The manufacture of watches.*

What celebrated man once lived there? *John Calvin.*

Between what degrees of latitude is Switzerland?

Between what degrees of longitude?

What then is its climate?

Raising of cattle is the chief occupation; the vine, grain, and fruits, are cultivated to some extent

FRANCE.

In what direction from Switzerland is France?

In what direction from Russia? From Turkey? From us?

How is France bounded? What is its capital? *P.*

What are its prineipal rivers?

Which way does the Seine run? Into what does it flow?

Which way and into what does the Rhone flow? The Loire? The Garonne?

On what river is the capital? *S.*

On what river is Rouen? Nantes? Tours? Orleans? Bordeaux? Toulouse?

On what river is Marseilles? Avignon? Lyons?

Where is Calais? Brest? La Rochelle? Strasburg? Toulon?

What separates France from England? *E. Ch.*

What bay on the west? *B.*

What gulf in the south-east? *L.*

What island in the Mediterranean belonging to France? *Corsica.* For what famous? *For honey and beeswax.*

What mountains in the south-east of France?

What mountains separate France from Spain?

Between what degrees of latitude is France?

Between what degrees of longitude?

What is its climate?

Products: wheat, barley, oats, vines, olives, and many delicious fruits, &c.

Silks, woollens, brandy, and wine of France are celebrated.

SPAIN.

In what direction is Spain from France? From Africa? From Italy? From us?

How is it bounded? What is its capital? How situated?

What bay and mountains on the north?

What sea on the east? What strait on the south?

What country on the west?

What capes in the north-west?

What cape in the south-west?

What are the principal rivers in Spain?

Which way does the Duero run, and into what

does it empty? The Tagus? The Guadiana? The Guadalquiver? The Ebro?

On what river is Madrid? Toledo? Valladolid? Saragossa? Tortosa? Seville?

Where is Cadiz? Malaga? Carthagena? Barcelona? Gibraltar? For what is the last noted? *For its strong fortress.*

Where is Corunna? Bilboa?

What islands in the Mediterranean east of Spain? Which is the largest?

Productions, wheat, barley, maize, grapes, oranges, and many fine fruits.

PORTUGAL.

Which way is Portugal from Spain? From us? How is it bounded? What is its capital?

What rivers cross it? On which is Oporto?

Where is St. Ubes? Coimbra? Faro?

What cape in the south-west?

Between what degrees of latitude are Spain and Portugal? Between what degrees of longitude?

What is its climate?

Oranges, olives, and other fruits are plenty, but grain is scarce. Agriculture, manufactures, &c. in a backward state.

ASIA.

The most remarkable transactions recorded in the Bible occurred in Asia.

In which hemisphere is Asia? On which continent? How is it bounded?

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is it situated? What then is its climate?

How is Arabia bounded, its capital, largest river?

" Turkey " capital, " river?
" Persia " capital, " river?
" Georgia " capital, " river?
" Caucasus " capital, " river?
" Ind. Tartary " capital, " river?
" Afghanistan " capital, " river?
" Beloochistan " capital, " river?
" Hindostan " capital, " river?
" Farther India " capital, " river?
" Chinese Empire " capital, " river?
" Thibet " capital, " river?
" China " capital, " river?
" Chinese Tartary " capital, " river?

How is Siberia bounded? Its capital? Largest river?

How is the Empire of Japan bounded? Its capital? Largest river?

How many seas do you find in and around Asia?

Where is the Black Sea? The Mediterranean? The Caspian? The Obi? Okotsk? Kamtschatka? Japan? Blue? Yellow? China Sea? Sea of Arabia? Red Sea?

What are the principal gulfs?

Where is the Persian Gulf? Gulf of Ormus? Gulf of Tonquin? Of Cambay? Of Siam?

What are the principal lakes and bays?

Where is Lake Baikal? Lake Tchany? Bay of Bengal?

What are the principal straits and channels?

Where is Bhering's Strait? Strait of Corea?

Strait of Malacca? Strait of Babelmandel? Channel of Tartary?

What are the principal mountains?

Where are the Altay? The Himmaleh? The Gaut? Mt. Sinai? Mt. Ararat? Mt. Taurus? Behur Tag?

What are the principal deserts? What one in Hindostan? In Beloochistan? In Arabia? In Persia? In Chinese Tartary?

What are the principal peninsulas?

Where is the Peninsula of Malacca? Of Corea? Of Kamtschatka?

What are the principal islands?

What island in the Arctic Sea north-west of Siberia? *N-Z,*

What island in the Mediterranean Sea? *C.*

What island south-east of Arabia? *S.*

What island south of Hindostan? *C.* South of Malacca? *S.* South of China? *H.*

What island south-east of China? *F.*

Where are the Philippine Islands?

Where is Borneo? Celebes? Coran? New Guinea?

What are the principal islands composing the Japan Empire? *N. J. S. K.*

Where are the Maldives and Laccadives?

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Which way is Turkey from Europe? Which way from us?

What is its capital? *C.* Where situated?

How is Turkey in Asia bounded?

What sea on the north? *B.* What sea on the west? *M.*

What are its mountains? *T. and A.* Its rivers? *E. T.*

Where is Jerusalem? Damascus? Smyrna? Tripoli? Aleppo? Mosul? Bagdad?

Where is Mt. Ararat? Where is the Dead Sea?

What island west of Turkey in the Mediterranean? *C.*

Into what does the Euphrates river flow? *P-G.*

Between what degrees of latitude is Turkey situated? Between what degrees of longitude?

What then is its climate?

Wines, olives, and other fruits are noted. Silks, carpets, and leather are the principal manufactures.

ARABIA.

Which way is Arabia from Turkey? Which way from China? From England? From us?

How is Arabia bounded? What is its capital? *M.*

Near what sea is it situated? *R.*

What two gulfs on the north-east? *P. O.*

What strait on the south? *B.*

What sea on the south-west? *R.*

What isthmus between the Red and Mediterranean Seas? *Suez.*

From what does it separate Arabia?

What desert in Arabia? *A.*

What mountains in the north? *S. R.*

Where is Mt. Sinai?

Where is Suez? Medina? Mocha? Muscat?

What is the latitude of Muscat?

Between what degrees of latitude is Arabia?

Between what degrees of longitude?

What is its climate?

Coffee, dates, gum Arabic, myrrh, balsam, and aloes are the most noted products.

PERSIA.

Which way is Persia from Arabia? From us?
How is it bounded?
What is its capital? Where situated?
What separates Persia from Arabia? *T.*
Which is the largest river?
What river separates Persia from Independent Tartary? *T.*
What desert in Persia? *S.*
In what part of Persia is Taurus? In what part is Ispahan? Bushire? Mershid?
Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Persia? In what zone is it situated?
What is its climate?
Corn, rice, tobacco, fruits, wines, and drugs, with silk, cotton, carpets, and pearls are the chief products and exports.

BELOOCHISTAN.

Which way is Beloochistan from Persia? From Europe? From us?
How is it bounded? What is its capital? *K.*
What sea on the south? *A.*
What gulf on the south-west? *O.*
What river bounds it on the east? *I.*
Where is Kedjee? Bayla? Tatta?
Not much is known of Beloochistan.

AFGHANISTAN.

Which way is Afghanistan from Beloochistan? From Arabia? From us?

How is it bounded? What is its capital? *C.*

What river in Afghanistan? *H.* Into what lake does it empty? *Lake Durra.*

Where is Herat? Balk?

From what does the river Indus separate Afghanistan? *H.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude are Beloochistan and Afghanistan situated?

Which the furthest north?

Which has the coldest climate?

Resembles Persia in climate and productions.

HINDOSTAN.

In what direction is Hindostan from Beloochistan? Which way from Arabia? From us?

How is Hindostan bounded?

What and where is its capital? *C.*

What river forms a part of the western boundary? *I.*

What mountains form the northern boundary? *H.*

Where does the Ganges river rise, which way does it run, and into what does it flow?

What river runs into the Gulf of Cambay? *N.*

What river rises in Thibet and flows through Hindostan into the Bay of Bengal? *B.*

Where is the Godaverry river? Where does it empty? *B.*

What mountains in the south of Hindostan? *G.*

Where is Bombay? Surat? Cambay? Adje-

mere? Agra? Delhi? Lahore? Cashmere? Benares? Patna?

On what bay are Madras and Ponticherry? *B.*

What large island south of Hindostan? *C.*

What two clusters south-west of Hindostan? *M. L.* What desert in the north-west? *Gr. S.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Hindostan?

In what zones is it situated?

What is its climate?

The climate of Hindostan will admit of two crops annually.

Rice, cotton, wheat, sugar, indigo, opium, tobacco, silk, millet, and salt petre, are the productions

FARTHER INDIA.

Which way from Hindostan to Farther India?

How is Farther India bounded?

Into how many empires or kingdoms is Farther India divided? *Five, besides the British possessions.*

In what part of Farther India is Tonkin? Siam? Birman Empire? Malacca? Cochin China?

What is the capital of Siam? *Bankok.* [The government of Siam is so despotic that the name of the king must not be mentioned on pain of death.]

What is the capital of Cochin China? *Hue.*

What is the capital of the Birman Empire? *Umerapoora.*

What are the principal rivers of Farther India? *C. I. K.* Where does each empty?

What capital is on the Irrawadda? *A.*

On what river is Umerapoora? *I.*

Where is Rangoon? Amherst? Siam? Cambodia? Saigon? Tonkin?

Where is Cape Negrais? Cape Romania?
What gulf in the south-east? *S.*
What gulf east of Cochin China? *T.*
What large island south-west of Malacca? *S.*
What strait separates it from Malacca? *S.*
What large town near the Strait? *M.*
What island in the gulf of Tonkin? *H.*
What cluster of islands in the Bay of Bengal? [Aracan and Malacca belong to the English.]
Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Farther India? In what zone is it situated?
What is its climate?
Products: wheat, rice cotton, tobacco, sugar, indigo, spices, gum, and tropical fruits.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

Which way is the Chinese Empire from Farther India? From Hindostan? From us?
What are the principal divisions of the Chinese Empire? *Chinese Tartary, Corea, China, and Thibet.*
Which has the largest territory? *C-T.*
Which has the smallest?
How is the Chinese Empire bounded?
What Mts. form the southern boundary? *H.*
What Mts. form most of the north boundary? *A.*
What four seas on the east? *O. I. Y. B.*
What sea south of China? *C.*
Where is the desert of Cobi, or Shamo?
What two lakes in China? *T. P-Y.*
What separates a part of China from Chinese Tartary? *The Chinese Wall.*
How long is this wall? 1500 *miles long*, 20 *feet high, and* 30 *feet thick.*

How is Thibet bounded?

What is its capital? *L.*

What five rivers rise in Thibet? *B. K. I. C. K-K.*

What mountains in the south of Thibet? *H.* How high are they? *About 5 miles, supposed to be the highest in the world.*

Which way is China from Thibet?

How is China bounded?

What is the capital? *P.*

On what river is Nankin?

Which are the two largest rivers? *H-H. K-K.*

What two seas on the east of China? *Y. B.*

Where is Canton? Hangtcheou?

Where are the Peling mountains?

Where is the Imperial Canal? How long is it? *About* 1400 *miles.*

What island south-east of China? *F.*

What island north-east of the last? *L-C.*

What island south of China? *H.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude are Thibet and China situated? In what zone?

What then is its climate?

China contains 4402 walled cities, and about 330 millions of inhabitants.

Tea, rice, and silk are the more important productions.

CHINESE TARTARY.

In what direction is Chinese Tartary from China and Thibet? In what direction from Arabia? From us?

How is it bounded?

What Peninsula in the south-east? *Corea.*

What small division of country in the north-west part of Chinese Tartary? *Soongaria.*

What one in the east? *Mantchooria.*

What one south of the last? *Little Bukharia.*

What south of Little Bukharia? *Little Thibet.*

What is the largest river of Chinese Tartary? *Amoor.*

What channel east of Chinese Tartary? *Channel of Tartary.*

What empire of islands east of Chinese Tartary? *Empire of Japan.*

Which is the largest of the islands? *N.*

What is the capital? *Jedo.*

What strait between Niphan and Jesso? *St. of Sangar.*

On what island is Miaco? *N.*

On what island is Osacca? *N.*

On what island is Nangasaki? *K.*

In what direction are the Japan Islands from Hindostan? From the United States?

Cold, and generally barren; not much explored.

SIBERIA.

In what direction is Siberia from Japan? From us? From Europe?

How is it bounded?

What ocean on the north?

What strait on the north-east?

What peninsula east of the sea of Okotsk? *K.*

What sea east of the peninsula? *K.*

What mountains form most of the southern boundary? *Altay Mts.*

On what river is the capital? *Irtish.*

What mountains separate Siberia from Russia in Europe? *U.*

What large island north-west of Siberia? *N-Z.*

Which way does the Yenesei River run, and where does it empty?

What three capes on the north? *V. T. S.*

Which extends furthest north? *Taymour.*

What cape furthest east? *East Cape.*

What two seas in the north-west? *Kara and Obi.*

Where is Lake Baikal?

What large city on it? *I.*

Where is Lake Tchany?

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Siberia situated?

In what zone is it?

What circle crosses it?

For what is Tobolsk noted? *For being a place of banishment for criminals from Russia.*

Very cold and barren.

Wild animals abound in Siberia; as the martin, sable, beaver, ermine, and bears, wolves, reindeer, foxes, &c.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

Which way is Independent Tartary from Siberia? From China? From us?

How is it bounded?

What is its capital? *B.*

What mountains on the east? *B-T.*

What river and sea on the west? *U. C.*

What river separates it from Persia? *T.*

What sea nearly in the centre of the country? *A.*

Where is Bukharia? Samarcand? Kahiva?

For what is Samarcand noted? *For containing the tomb of Tamerlane.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Independent Tartary situated? In what zone?

CAUCASUS.

[Caucasus contains Circassia and Georgia.]

What sea on the east? *C.*

What sea on the west? *B.*

What is the capital of Georgia? *Teflis.*

What mountains in Caucasus? *C.*

What river in the south? *Kur.*

What large rivers in the north-west? *D. V.*

Caucasus is a rough and mountainous country.

AFRICA.

In what direction is Africa from Asia? From Europe? From the United States?

How is Africa bounded?

What are the principal divisions of Africa? *The Barbary States, Fezzan, and Egypt in the north, Nubia, Abyssinia, and Eastern Africa in the east, South Africa, Western Africa, and Central Africa.*

Productions, rice, wheat, barley, millet, yams, gum, dates, figs, sugar-cane, and spices.

BARBARY STATES.

In what part of Africa are the Barbary States? *N.*

How are they divided? *Into Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca.*

Which division furthest east? *B.* Which furthest west? *M.*

How is Morocco bounded?

What is its capital? *M.*

What town west of the capital? *M.*

What town south-west of the capital? *S-C.*

Where is Fez?

Near what strait is Tangier? *G.*

From what does the Strait of Gibraltar separate Africa? *E.*

What cape in the north? *Sparta.*

Which way from Morocco is Algiers?

How is Algiers bounded?

What sea on the north? *M.*

What mountains run through the middle of Algiers? *A.*

What and where is the capital? *A.*

Where is Constantina?

Which way from Algiers to Tunis?

How is Tunis bounded?

What is its capital? *T.*

Where is Kaizvan?

What gulf in the east? *Cabes.*

What lake in the south? *Lake Lowdeath.*

Which way from Tunis to Tripoli?

How is Tripoli bounded?

What and where is its capital? *T.*

What island north of Tripoli? *M.*

What small country south-east of Tripoli, in the desert? *F.*

What is its capital? *M.*

Which way from Tripoli to Barca?

What gulf separates them? *Gulf of Sidra.*

How is Barca bounded?

What is its capital? *D.*

What sea on the north?

Where is Bengazi?

Oil, wine, sugar, cotton, ivory, morocco, ostrich feathers, fruit, dates, and grain are the productions and exports.

What island north of Barca? *C.*

What one north-east? *C.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude are the Barbary States situated? In what zone?

What is its climate?

Which way are the Barbary States from Asia? From Europe? From us?

Which way from the Barbary States to Egypt?

EGYPT.

Which way is Egypt from Asia? From Spain? From the United States? How is Egypt bounded?

What is the capital? *C.*

On what river is it? *N.*

What is the principal river of Egypt? *N.*

In what country and mountains does it rise? *D. M.*

Which way does it run, and into what does it empty? *M.*

Where is Alexandria? Rosetta? Damietta?

What town on the isthmus of Suez? *S.*

On what river is Thebes?

What town in the south-east corner? *P-H.*

What country south of Egypt? *N.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Egypt? In what zone?

What is its climate?

Rice, maize, barley, wheat, sugar-cane, cotton, flax, and indigo are the productions.

NUBIA.

What are the two principal divisions of Nubia? *Dongola and Sennaar.*

How is Nubia bounded?

What is its capital? *D.*

What is the principal river?

What sea on the north-east? *R.*

What desert in Nubia? *Nubian.*

Where is Massua?

On what river is Old Dongola? *N.* Chendi? *W.* Sennaar? *B.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Nubia? In what zone?

Is it warmer or colder than Egypt?

What country south-west of Nubia? *Darfour.*

What is its capital? *Cobbe.*

What mountains bound it on the south? *Mountains of the Moon.*

What river rises in this country? *White river.*

Where does it empty? *Into the Nile.*

How is Sahara or Great Sandy Desert bounded?

What three capes west of the desert? *C. S. B.*

What islands north-west of Cape Bajadore? *Canary.*

Gold, slaves, and ivory are the principal articles of trade.

ABYSSINIA.

In what direction is Abyssinia from Nubia? From Asia? From us?

How is it bounded?

What is its capital? *G.*

What sea on the north-east? *R.*
What mountains on the south? *M.*
Near what lake is the capital? *Dembia.*
Wheat, balsam, and myrrh are the chief productions.

EASTERN AFRICA.

What are the principal divisions of Eastern Africa? *Berbera, Zanguebar, Mozambique, Monomotapa or Mocananga, and Caffraria.*
What town in Berbera, on the strait of Babelmandel? *Berbera.*
What cape in the north-east? *G.*
What islands along near the coast of Zanguebar? *Doara, Pemba, and Zanzabar.*
Where is Magadoxa? Melenda? Mombaza? Quiola?
What country south of Zanguebar? *M.*
How is it bounded?
What is its capital? *M.*
What cape in the north-east of Mozambique? *Delegado.*
What channel on the east? *M.*
What two clusters of islands north-east of Mozambique? *D. C.*
What large island south-east of Mozambique?
What river separates Mozambique from Monomotapa? *Zambeze.*
Where is Sofala?
Where is Cape Corrientes?
Where is Delagoa Bay?
What country south-west of Delagoa Bay?
What mountains north-west of Caffraria?
What cape on the south-east? *St. L.*

What town near the cape? *P-N.*
What colony in the south of Africa?
To whom does it belong? *The English.*
What is the capital? *C-T.*
Where is George Town? Graham Town?
What two bays on the west? *St. H. and T.*
What country north of cape colony? *Hottentot.*
What mountains in the south? *S.*
What large river runs through the country? *O.*
Where does it empty? *A-O.*
What desert in the north? *Boochuanas.*
What two countries bound the country of the Hottentots on the north? *Ethiopia, or the unexplored desert, and Zimbebas.*
What island off the western coast of Zimbebas? *Bird Island.*
What two capes on the west coast? *F. C.*
What mountains bound Western Africa and Ethiopia on the north? *M.*
What tribes or castes do you find near Cape Colony? Hottentots and Namaquas.
What are the different states of Western Africa? *Senegambia, in the north, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea, in the middle, Lower Guinea, comprising Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela in the south.*
For what is western Africa noted? *For the traffic in human beings for slaves.*
What river between Zimbebas and Benguela? *Great F.*
What cape a little north of the mouth of the river? *N.*
What is the capital of Benguela? *B.*
What town further north on the coast? *N-R.*
What river between Benguela and Angola? *Coanza.*

What is the capital? *A.*

On what river is the capital of Congo? *C.*

What is the name of the capital? *St. Salvador.*

What mountains in the east of Congo? *Crystal mountains.*

What cape near the mouth of the Congo R? *P.*

What town on Loango bay? *L.*

What town north of Loango? *M.*

What cape north of Mayumba? *C. Lopez.*

What islands west of Lower Guinea near the coast? *Annabona, St. Thomas, Princes, and Fernando Po.*

What mountains on the north of Guinea? *Kong.*

What are the different divisions of Guinea? *A. D. and B.*

What is the capital of Ashanta? *C.* What the capital of Dahomey? *A.* Of Benin? *B.*

What three coasts in the south of Guinea? *G. S. I.* What large river in Guinea? *N.*

Where is Liberia situated? How is it bounded?

What capes on the coast? *Palmas, Mesurado, and Cape Mount.*

What colonies? *Pennsylvania, Great, Lousiana, Mississippi, and Maryland Colonies.*

What is the capital of Liberia? *Monrovia.*

Name some of the towns on the coast; *Caldwell, Stockton, Bassa Cove, Tradetown, Greenville, Krootown, and Harper.*

Will you name some of the rivers? *St. Paul's, St. John's, and Lesters.*

Into what bay does St. Paul's river empty? *Liberia.*

Where is Sierra Leone situated? [The meaning of Sierra is *mountainous*, and of Leone, *lion.* It abounds in mountains and lions.]

What is the principal settlement? *Freetown.*

Where is Senegambia? How is it bounded?

What are the principal rivers in Senegambia? *S. G. G.*

What fort at the mouth of the Senegal River? *Fort St. Louis.* For what distinguished? *For being the capital of the French possessions in Africa.*

What settlement at the mouth of the Gambia? *Bathurst.* To whom does it belong? *The English.*

What tribe of negroes live in the south-east part of Senegambia? *Foulahs.*

What is their principal town? *Teemboo.*

What two capes on the coast? *V. R.*

What large country lies east of Senegambia? *S.* How is it bounded?

Into how many kingdoms is it divided? *Five.*

In which part is Bambarra? What is its cap.? *S.*

In what part is Bergoo? What is its cap.? *W.*

Where is Bornou? What is its capital? *Birnia.*

Which is the largest town in Soudan? *Timbuctoo.* On what river is it? *Niger.*

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Western Africa situated?

In what zone? what is its climate?

In which hemisphere is Africa? On what continent is it?

Between what degrees of north and south latitude is it situated?

In what zones does Africa lie?

Articles of trade are gold, slaves, rice, wax, ivory, sugar, cocoa-nuts, aloes, &c.

Rivers.

In what part of Africa is the Nile? Where does it empty?

In what part is the Niger, and where does it empty? The Orange? The Congo? The Senegal? The Gambia?

Islands.

Which is the largest island off the coast of Africa? *M.*

What two clusters north of Madagascar? *C. C.* What two east? *B. M.*

What two islands west of Lower Guinea? *St. H. and A.* For what is the first noted? *For the place of Bonaparte's banishment and death.*

What islands near the coast of Zanguebar? *P. Z.*

What island E. of the Strait of Babelmandel? *S.*

What islands west of Senegambia? *C-V.*

What islands west and south-west of Morocco? *M. C.*

What islands do you find in the Mediterranean Sea, north of the Barbary States and Egypt? *S. C. C.*

Gulfs, Bays, Straits, and Channels.

Where is the Gulf of Guinea? Gulf of Sidra? Gulf of Cabes?

Where is Loango Bay?

What bay west of Zimbebas? *W.*

What bays west of Cape Colony? *St. H. T.*

Where is Delagoa Bay?

What strait east of Abyssinia? *B.* Between Morocco and Spain?

Where is Mozambique Channel?

Capes, Deserts, Mountains, and Lakes.

Where is Cape Guardafui? Bassa? Delgado?

What cape is formed by the south point of Mad-

agascar? *St. M.* By the south point of Africa? *G-H.*

Where is Cape Palmas? Mesurado? Verde? Blanco?

Where is the isthmus of Suez?

Where is the Great Desert?

Where are the Mountains of the Moon?

Where are the Snow Mts.? Crystal Mts.? Kong Mts.? Atlas Mts.?

Where is Lake Dembia? Maravi? Tchad?

Where is the Nubian Desert?

Where is the Lybian Desert?

OCEANICA.*

Oceanica comprises most of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, together with those south-east of Asia, and are divided into *Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia.*

MALAYSIA, OR EAST INDIES.

Which way are the East Indies from Asia? From Europe? From the United States?

Which is the largest? *S.* What strait separates it from Asia? *M.*

What is the capital of Sumatra? *B.*

What large island north-east from Sumatra? *B.* What is its capital? *B.*

What strait separates Sumatra from Java? *S.*

What is the capital of Java? *Batavia.*

What large island east of Borneo? *S.* What is the capital? *M.*

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* Most Atlases have a map of Oceanica.

In what direction from Celebes is Jilolo? *N. E.*

Which way from Jilolo to Mindanao? From Mindanao to Luzon?

What is the capital of Luzon? *M.*

What are some of the other important islands of the East Indies? *Mindoro, Paluwan, Samar, Ceram, Timor.*

Why are the East Indies sometimes called Malaysia? *From the inhabitants, who are most all Malays.*

Into what five classes are the East Indies divided? *Sunda or Sumatra, Borneo with the small islands near it, the Manillas or Philippine Islands, Celebes, Moluccas, or Spice Islands.*

Fruits, spices, and gums are abundant.

AUSTRALASIA.

Australasia comprises Australia, New Guinea, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, New Britain, New Hebrides, New Ireland, New Caledonia, Solomon's Isle, and several smaller islands near.

Which is the largest island in Australasia? *Australia.*

How is it divided? *Into New Holland in the west, and New South Wales in the east.*

What gulf in the north? *C.* What cape west of the gulf? *A.*

What two capes east of the gulf? *Y. F.*

What cape east of New South Wales? *S.*

What cape in the south-east? *H.* What in the south-west? *L.*

Where is North West Cape? Where Cape Bougainville?

Where is Murray's Bay? Where is Shark's Bay?

What mountains in the south-east? *Blue.*

Where is Darling River? Where is Kangaroo Lake? Where is Sydney?

What town in the south-west? Where is Perth?

Which way from Australasia to Van Dieman's Land? What strait separates them?

What is the chief town in Van Dieman's Land? *H. Town.*

What island south-east of Australasia? *New Zealand.* What strait divides it? *C.*

What cape in the south? *W.* What bay in the north? *P.*

What sea north-east of Australasia? *C.*

What two Archipelagoes north-east of the Coral Sea? *S. Q-C.*

What strait separates Australasia from New Guinea? *T.*

What three islands east of New Guinea? *N-J. N-B. N-G. L.* What one south-east of Louisade? *New H.* What large cluster east of New Hebrides? *F.*

Wheat, barley, and tropical fruits are plenty.

POLYNESIA.

The name, Polynesia, is derived from two Greek words signifying many islands.

The most important islands of Polynesia are the Carolines, Ladrone, Sandwich, Marquesas, Fejee, Friendly, Society, Navigator's, and Pelew Islands.

What Archipelagoes has Polynesia? *Magellan's, Anson's, Central, and Gilbert's.*

What are the principal islands north of New Guinea? *C-e. P-w.*

What large cluster of islands in the north-east near the tropic of Cancer? *S-h.*

What is their capital? *H-u.*

Where are Washington, Marquesas, and Society Islands?

Where are the Friendly and Navigator's Islands?

Where are the Tonga Islands?

How many of the Fegee Islands are there? *Between* 100 *and* 200.

Between what degrees of latitude are the Philippine Islands?

About what latitude and longitude is Australia?

In what zones is it? What is its climate?

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude are the East Indies? What the climate?

Between what degrees of latitude are most of the islands of Polynesia?

Principal productions, bread-fruits, cocoa-nuts, oranges, &c.

Latitude and Longitude of different cities.

What city in	41° N.	Lat. and	29° E.	Long.	?
"	55° N.	"	12° E.	"	
"	49° N.	"	2° E.	"	
"	40° N.	"	72° W.	"	
"	40° N.	"	116° E.	"	
"	30° N.	"	90° W.	"	
"	40½° N.	"	74° W.	"	
"	19½° N.	"	100° W.	"	
"	47° N.	"	70° W.	"	
"	23° S.	"	43° W.	"	
"	12° S.	"	76° W.	"	
"	34½° S.	"	58½° W.	"	
"	29° N.	"	78° W.	"	

STATISTICAL TABLES.

View of the United States.

States.	*Sq. miles.*	*Settled.*	*Populat. in 1840.*	*When admitted into the Union.*	*Capitals.*
Virginia	64,000	1607	1,239,797	June 27, 1788.	Richmond.
Missouri	61,000	1763	383,702	March 2, 1821.	Jefferson City.
Georgia	58,000	1733	691,392	Jan'ry 2, 1788.	Milledgeville.
Illinois	56,000	1749	476,183	Dec. 3, 1818.	Vandalia.
Alabama	53,100	1783	590,756	Dec. 14, 1819.	Tuscaloosa.
N. Carolina	51,000	1650	753,419	Nov. 29, 1789.	Raleigh.
Louisiana	49,000	1699	352,411	April 6, 1812.	New Orleans.
Michigan	48,622	1670	212,267	Jan. 26, 1837.	Detroit.
Mississippi	46,358	1716	375,651	Dec. 10, 1819.	Jackson.
New York	46,000	1614	2,428,921	July 26, 1788.	Albany.
Arkansas	45,300	1685	97,574	June 13, 1836.	Little Rock.
Pennsylvania	43,950	1682	1,724,033	Dec. 12, 1787.	Harrisburg.
Tennessee	41,300	1765	829,210	June 1, 1796.	Nasnville.
Kentucky	39,000	1775	779,828	June 1, 1792.	Frankfort.
Ohio	38,800	1788	1,519,467	Feb. 19, 1803.	Columbus.
Indiana	35,100	1730	685,866	Dec. 11, 1816.	Indianapolis
Maine	32,000	1630	501,793	March 15, 1820.	Augusta.
S. Carolina	30,080	1670	594,398	May 23, 1788.	Columbia.
Maryland	10 800	1634	469,232	April 28, 1788.	Annapolis.
Vermont	10,212	1724	309,978	March 4, 1791.	Montpelier.
N. Hampshire	9,280	1623	284,574	June 21, 1788.	Concord.
Massachusetts	7,800	1620	737 699	Feb. 7, 1788.	Boston.
New Jersey	6,900	1624	373,306	Dec. 18, 1787.	Trenton. [Hav.
Connecticut	4,674	1633	309,978	Jan'ry 9, 1788.	Hartford and N.
Delaware	2,068	1627	78,085	Dec. 7, 1787.	Dover.
Rhode Island	1,360	1636	108,830	May 29, 1790.	Prov. & Newport.

Presidents of the United States.

Names.	*State.*	*Term of off.*	*Born.*	*Died.*
George Washington	Va.	1789 to 1797	Feb. 2, 1732.	Dec. 14, 1799.
John Adams	Mass.	1797 to 1801	Oct. 19, 1735.	July 4. 1826.
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1801 to 1809	April 2, 1743	July 4, 1826.
James Madison	Va.	1809 to 1817	Mar. 5, 1751.	June 28, 1836.
James Monroe	Va.	1817 to 1825	April 2, 1754.	July 4, 1831.
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1825 to 1829	July 11, 1767.	[illegible]
Andrew Jackson	Ten.	1829 to 1837	Mar. 15, 1767	[illegible]
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1837 to 1841	Dec. 5, 1782.	[illegible]
Wm. H. Harrison	Ohio.	1841 to	Feb. 9, 1773.	April 4, 1841.
John Tyler	Va.	1841 to	[illegible]	[illegible]

A TABLE of the square miles, population, and capitals of the principal countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

	Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
EUROPE,	3,500,000	230,000,000	
Russia,	2,000,000	52,000,000	St. Petersburg.
France,	200,000	32,000,000	Paris.
Austria,	250,000	32,000,000	Vienna.
Italy,	120,000	20,000,000	Rome.
Spain,	170,000	14,000,000	Madrid.
Germany,	71,000	14,000,000	Frankfort.
England,	50,000	14,000,000	London.
Prussia,	110,000	12,500,000	Berlin.
Turkey,	200,000	9,000,000	Constantinople.
Ireland,	31,000	7,750,000	Dublin.
Belgium,	13,000	4,000,000	Brussels.
Sweden,	170,000	3,750,000	Stockholm.
Portugal,	40,000	3,500,000	Lisbon.
Holland,	12,000	2,750,000	Hague.
Scotland,	30,000	2,250,000	Edinburgh.
Denmark,	20,000	2,000,000	Copenhagen.
Switzerland,	15,000	2,000,000	Berne.
Norway,	120,000	1,000,000	Christiana.
Wales,	8,000	800,000	
Greece,	200,000	600,000	Athens.
ASIA,	16,000,000	420,000,000	
Chinese Empire,	5,000,000	242,000,000	Pekin.
China Proper,	1,250,000	146,250,000	Pekin.
Hindostan,	1,000,000	120,000,000	Calcutta.
Farther India,	750,000	30,000,000	Umerapoora.
Empire of Japan,	250,000	25,000,000	Jeddo.
Afghanistan,	333,000	13,000,000	Cabul.
Arabia,	1,000,000	12,000,000	Mecca.
Thibet,	400,000	12,000,000	Lassa.
Persia,	500 000	10,000,000	Teheran.
Turkey,	500,000	9,000,000	Constantinople.
Independent Tartary,	750,000	7,000,000	Bukhara.

9*

	Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Siberia,	475,000	7,000,000	
Chinese Tartary,	2,000,000	6,000,000	
Beloochistan,	170,000	2,000,000	Kelat.
Caucasus,	120,000	1,750,000	
AFRICA,*			
Morocco,	290,000	5,000,000	Morocco.
Egypt,	130,000	2,500,000	Cairo.
Abyssinia,	400,000	2,000,000	Gondar.
Bornou,	300,000	2,000,000	Bornou.
Felatah Empire,		2,000,000	Sackatoo.
Bambarra,		1,500,000	Segoo.
Benin,		1,500,000	Benin.
Algiers,	90,000	1,500,000	Algiers.
Tunis,	72,000	1,500,000	Tunis.
Tripoli,	100,000	1,000,000	Tripoli.
Ashantee,	14,000	1,000,000	Coomassie.
Sennaar,	60,000	900,000	Sennaar.
Dahomey,		900,000	Abomey.
Dar-four,	130,000	200,000	Cobbe.
Fezzan		200,000	Mourzouk.
Cape Colony,	118,000	120,000	Cape Town.
NORTH AMERICA	7,950,000	30,960,000	
United States,	2,300,000	16,500,000	Washington.
Mexico,	1,500,000	8,000,000	Mexico.
West Indies,	100,000	2,970,000	
Guatimala,	200,000	2,000,000	San Salvador.
British America,	2,310,000	1,360,000	Quebec.
Texas,	200,000	60,000	Houston.
Russian Amer.	500,000	50,000	
Greenland,	840,000	20,000	
SOUTH AMERICA,	7,050,000	14,040,000	
Brazil,	3,390,000	5,000,000	Rio Janeiro.

* There is less certainty respecting the population of Africa and its divisions than of any other section of the globe. The whole population is variously estimated from 30,000,000 to 150,000,000. The former is undoubtedly not enough, and the latter is too much.

	Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Bolivia,	450,000	1,716,000	Chuquisaca.
New Grenada,	450,000	1,687,000	Bogota.
Chili,	170,000	1,500,000	Santiago.
Venezuela,	420,000	900,000	Caraccas.
South Peru,	130,000	800,000	Cusco.
North Peru,	300,000	700,000	Lima.
Buenos Ayres,	750,000	700,000	Buenos Ayres.
Equador,	280,000	600,000	Quito.
Guiana,	160,000	182,000	
Paraguay,	88,000	150,000	Assumption.
Uruguay,	92,000	75,000	Montevideo.
Patagonia,	370,000	30,000	

Tabular View of the principal W. India Islands.

CARIBBEAN ISLANDS.

	Belongs to	Popula.	Sq.m	Chief Towns.
Guadaloupe,	France,	126,000	675	Basse Terre.
Martinico,	France,	112,000	370	St. Pierre.
Barbadoes,	G. Britain,	101,000	166	Bridgetown.
Trinidad,	do.	52,000	1700	Port of Spain.
Antigua,	do.	36,000	93	St. John's.
Santa Cruz,	Denmark,	33,000	100	Santa Cruz.
Grenada,	G. Britain,	29,000	110	St. George.
St. Vincent,	do.	25,000	130	Kingston.
St. Kitts,	do.	24,000	70	Basse Terre.
Dominica,	do.	19,000	29	Rousseau.
St. Lucia,	do.	18,000	225	Carenage.
Margarita,	Colombia,	15,000	350	Ascension.
Tobago,	G. Britain,	14,000	140	Scarborough.
St. Eustasia,	Holland,	14,000	22	The Bay.
Marigalante,	France,	12,000	90	Basse Terre.
Curaçoa,	Holland,	12,000	600	Williamstadt.
Nevis,	G. Britain,	11,000	20	Charlestown.
Montserrat,	do.	8,000	73	Plymouth.
Virgin Gorda,	do.	8,000	80	
St. Bartholomew,	Sweden,	8,000	60	Gustavia.

	Belongs to	Popula.	Sq.m	Chief Towns.
Tortola, etc.	G. Britain,	7,000	90	Road Harbor.
St. Martin's,	Sweden,	6,000	90	
St. Thomas,	Denmark,	5,000	40	
Anguilla,	G. Britain,	800	30	
GREAT ANTILLES.				
Hayti,	Indepen't,	1,000,000	28,000	Port au Prin.
Cuba,	Spain,	750,000	54,000	Havana.
Jamaica,	G. Britain,	400,000	7,000	Kingston.
Porto Rico,	Spain,	230,000	400	St. Juan.
Totals,		2,380,000	89,400	
BAHAMAS.				
Abaco, Bahama, Guanahani, Provid'ce, etc.	G. Britain,	14,000	5,500	Nassau.

Extent and Population of the Globe.

	According to Hassel.		Balbi.	Third Estimate.
	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Population.	Population.
Asia,	17,354,000	588,525,400	390,000,000	440,000,000
Europe,	3,290,000	200,772,400	227,700,000	234,000,000
Africa,	10,848,000	104,430,100	60,000,000	60,000,000
America,	17,303,000	38,065,100	39,000 000	46,000,000
Oceanica,	3,377,000	2,698.000	20,306,000	20,000,000
Total,	52,172,000	938,421,000	737,000,000	860,000,000

It will be seen by this table that estimates of different authors vary considerably. It is impossible to get at perfect accuracy, yet the above will answer for a general view or summary.

Heights of Mountains.

North America.

Name.		Height, ft.
Mt. St. Elias,	N. W. Coast,	17,850
Popocatapelt,	Mexico,	17,710
Orazaba,	do.	17,371
Volcano of Guatemala,		15,000
Fairweather Mt.	N. W. Coast,	14,900
Long's Peak,	Rocky Mts.	13,575
High Peak,	do.	12,500
James's Peak,	do.	11,320
Mexico City,	Mexico,	7,470
Black Mountain,	N. C.	6,476
Washington,	White Mts. N. H.	6,428
Katahdin,	Maine.	5,623
High Peak of Essex,	N. Y.	5,467
Moosehillock,	N. H.	4,636
Mansfield,	Green Mts. Vt.	4,279
Otter Peak,	Va.	3,953
Round Top,	Catskill Mts. N. Y.	3,804
Monadnock,	N. H.	3,718
Saddleback,	Mass.	3,580
Ascutney,	Vt.	3,320

Europe.

Mont Blanc,	Alps,	15,680
Mont Rosa,	do.	15,552
Ortler Spitze,	do.	15,430
Mulahacen,	Spain,	11,801
Mont Perdu,	Pyrenees,	11,283
Etna,	Sicily,	10,954
Ruska Poyana,	Carpathian,	9,912
Argentaro,	Balkan,	9,600
Monte Corno,	Appenines,	9,521
Lomnitz,	Carpathian,	8,640
Snehatta,	Dofrefield,	8,115
St. Bernard, Convent,	Alps,	8,038
Taygetus,	Morea,	7,910
Ida,	Crete,	7,647

Name.		Height, ft.
Pindus,	Greece,	7,673
Cenis, Pass of,	Alps,	6,776
Olympus,	Greece,	6,522
Parnassus,	do.	5,750
Pelion,	do.	5,115
Hecla,	Iceland,	4,888
Helicon,	Greece,	4,500
Ben Nevis,	Scotland,	4,387
Vesuvius,	Naples,	3,731
Snowden,	Wales,	3,571
Brocken,	Hartz,	3,486
Stromboli,	Italy,	2,884
	SOUTH AMERICA.	
Nevada de Sorata,	Andes,	25,200
Illimani,	do.	24,200
Chimborazo,	do.	21,440
Cotopaxi,	do.	18,891
Pichincha,	do.	15,937
Antisani Farm House,	Equator,	14,275
La Paz City,	Bolivia,	12,760
Guanca Velica, Town,	Peru,	12,308
Quito City,	Equator,	9,514
Bogota, do.	N. Grenada,	8,694
	ASIA.	
Chumularee,	Himmaleh,	29,000
Dhawalagiri,	do.	28,500
Hindoo-Koosh,	Afghanistan,	20,593
Elburus,	Caucasus,	17,786
Petcha,	Chinese Tartary,	15,060
Ararat,	Armenia,	12,700
Kalitzkoi,	Altaian,	10,735
Lebanon,	Syria,	10,000
Avatsha,	Kamtschatka,	9,600
Tanagia,	Uralian,	9,061
Hermon,	Syria,	8,949
Taurus,	Natolia,	7,715
Sinai,	Arabia,	6,000
Olympus,	do.	5,500

Name.		Height, ft.
Gargarus, or Ida,	Natolia,	4,960
Ghauts,	Hindostan,	4,000
Carmel,	Syria,	1,500

OCEANICA.

Mouna Roa,	Hawaii,	17,416
Egmont,	New Zealand,	15,304
Mount Opayr,	Sumatra,	13,842
Volcano,	do.	12,468
Peak,	Tahiti,	10,895
Parmesan,	Banca,	10,050

AFRICA.

Atlas,	Barbary,	12,500
Peak of Teneriffe,	Canaries,	12.358
Lamalmon,	Abyssinia,	11,300
Gondar City,	do.	8,440
Volcano,	Isl. Bourbon,	7,680
Pico,	Azores,	7,016
Table Mountain,	Good Hope,	3.520
Diana's Peak,	St. Helena,	2,710

Comparative Length of Rivers.

NORTH AMERICA.	Miles.
Missouri,	4,400
Mississippi,	3,000
Arkansas,	2,100
St. Lawrence,	2,000
Mackenzie,	2,000
Del Norte,	2,000
Red River,	1,800
Nelson, &c.,	1,500
Columbia,	1,500
La Plate,	1,500
Ohio,	1,350
Kansas,	1,200
White River,	1,200
Tennessee,	1,100
Alabama,	650
Savannah,	600
Potomac,	550
Connecticut,	410
Hudson,	324
Delaware,	300
SOUTH AMERICA.	
Amazon,	4,500

	Miles.
La Plata,	3,000
Madeira,	2,400
Orinoco,	1,800
Tocantins,	1,800
Ucayale,	1,600
St. Francisco,	1,500
Paraguay,	1,400
Magdalena,	1,000

Europe.

Volga,	2,040
Danube,	1,710
Don,	1,080
Dneiper,	1,050
Kama,	780
Rhine,	670
Elbe,	570
Loire,	540
Vistula,	500
Theis,	495
Dneister,	480
Tagus,	480
Dwina, North,	480
Oder,	450
Niemen,	450
Dwina, or Duna,	420
Guadiana,	420
Rhone,	390
Pruth,	390
Po,	378
Ebro,	370
Duero,	365
Drave,	360
Meuse,	360
Garonne,	345
Seine,	330
Mayne,	330
Guadalquiver,	300
Thames,	180
Tiber,	180

Asia.

Kian-Ku,	3,300
Hoang-Ho,	2,900
Lena,	2,470
Amour,	2,360
Oby,	2,260
Yenisei,	2,150
Ganges,	2,040
Brahmapootra,	2,040
Irrawaddy,	2,040
Cambodia,	2,000
Euphrates,	1,820
Meinam,	1,600
Irtish,	1,500
Indus,	1,450
Jihon,	1,100
Tigris,	1,000
Sir,	900
Godavery,	850
Kistna,	800
Nerbuddah,	750
Jordan,	130

Africa.

Nigor,	3,000
Nile,	2,700
Senegal,	1,300
Gambia,	1,200
Congo,	1,100
Orange,	1,000

Religious Denominations in the United States.

Denominations.	Chhs.	Minis.	Comm'ts.	Population.
Baptists,	6,319	4,239	452,000	
" Freewill,	753	612	33,876	4,300,000
" Seventh-Day,	42	46	4,503	
" Six-Principle,	16	10	2,117	
Catholics,	418	478		800,000
Christians,	1,000	800	150,000	300,000
Congregationalists,	1,300	1,150	160,000	1,400,000
Campbellites,				
Dutch Reformed,	197	192	22,515	450,000
Episcopalians,	950	849		600,000
Friends,	500			100,000
German Reformed,	600	180	30,000	
Jews,				15,000
Lutherans,	750	267	62,266	540,000
Mennonites,	200		30,000	
Methodists,		3,106	686,549	3,000,000
" Protestant,		400	50,000	
Moravians,	24	33	5,745	12,000
Mormonites,			12,000	12,000
New Jerusalem Church,	27	33		5,000
Presbyterians,	2,807	2,225	274,084	
" Cumberland,	500	450	50,000	
" Associate,	183	87	16,000	2,175,000
" Reformed,	40	20	3,000	
" Assoc. Ref.	214	116	12,000	
Shakers,	15	45	6,000	6,000
Tunkers,	40	40	3,000	30,000
Unitarians,	200	174		180,000
Universalists,	653	317		600,000

TABLE OF IMPORTS.

The following are the principal Imports of the United States.

Articles.	From.
Cotton and Woollen Goods,	France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Great Britain.
Silk Goods,	France, England, China, Italy, and India.
Crockery, Hard Ware, Iron and Steel Manu.	England.
Linen Goods,	Ireland, Russia, Germany, Holland.
Iron,	England, Sweden, Russia.
Steel,	Sweden, Germany, England.
Copper,	Chili and England.
Tin,	East Indies and England.
China, Glass Ware, Jewellery, &c.	France, England, Germany.
Brandy,	France.
Gin,	Holland.
Rum, Molasses,	West Indies.
Sugar,	East and West Indies, Brazil.
Coffee,	East and West Indies, Brazil, Mocha.
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs,	East and West Indies, Holland, and South America.
Tea,	China.
Spices,	East Indies.
Drugs,	Turkey, East Indies, England.
Hemp,	Italy, E. Indies, Mexico, Russia.
Wool,	Turkey, Germany, England.
Hides,	East Indies, South America, Russia, Africa.
Salt,	France, England, Portugal, Bahama Islands, &c.
Coal,	Nova Scotia, England.
Dried Fruit,	Turkey, Spain, France.
Gold and Silver,	South America, Mexico.

Imports are articles brought from foreign countries.

TABLE OF EXPORTS.

The following are the principal Exports of the United States.

Articles.	From	To
Cotton, - - -	Southern and South-western States.	England, France, Holland, and Germany.
Flour, - - -	New York, Pa., Del., Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio.	W. Indies, S. America, England, France, Gibraltar, etc.
Flax Seed, - -	Eastern and Middle States.	Principally to Ireland.
Fish, - - -	Massachusetts and Maine,	W. Indies, S. America, Spain, and Italy.
Tobacco, - - -	Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, and Kentucky.	England, Holland, France, Germany, W. Indies, etc.
Rice, - - -	South Carolina and Georgia.	England, Holland, France, Germany, W. Indies, etc.
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Eastern, Mid. & West'n States.	Canada, France, England.
Beef, Pork, Lard, Butter, and Cheese,	do. do. do.	S. America and West Indies.
Lumber, - - -	Various parts.	S. Amer., W. Indies, and Canada.
Naval Stores, - -	North Carolina.	England principally.
Cotton Goods, Cabinet Ware, Shoes, Hats, Soap, Candles, etc.	New Eng. and Middle States.	West Indies and South America.

Exports are articles sent from our own country to other countries.

RAIL ROADS in the United States, completed or in progress, arranged according to length.

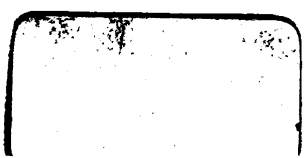
Names.	States.	Connects	Miles.
New Orleans and Nashville,	La., Mis., & Ten.	New Orleans and Nashville,	500
New York and Erie,	New York,	Hudson River and Lake Erie,	340
Central,	Georgia,	Savannah and Macon,	200
Central,	Michigan,	Detroit and St. Joseph's,	180
Wilmington and Raleigh,	N. Carolina,	Wilmington and Halifax,	161
Boston and Worcester,	Massachusetts,	Boston and Western part of State,	160
Georgia,	Georgia,	Augusta and Decatur,	160
Mad River,	Ohio,	Dayton and Sandusky,	153
Madison and Lafayette,	Indiana,	Madison and Lafayette,	150
South Carolina,	S. Carolina.	Charleston and Hamburg,	135
Philadelphia and Baltimore,	Pa., Del., & Md.	Philadelphia and Baltimore,	92½
Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis,	Indiana,	Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis,	90
Erie and Kalmazoo,	Michigan,	Toledo and Marshall,	90
Lexington and Ohio,	Kentucky,	Louisville and Lexington,	90
Raleigh and Gaston,	N. Carolina,	Raleigh and Gaston,	86
Montgomery and Chatahoochee,	Alabama,	Montgomery and West Point,	85
Utica and Schenectady,	New York,	Utica and Schenectady,	84
Philadelphia and Columbia,	Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia and Columbia,	81½
Portsmouth and Roanoke,	Va. and N. C.,	Portsmouth and Weldon,	80
Baltimore and Ohio,	Maryland,	Finished to Harper's Ferry,	80
Richmond and Potomac,	Virginia,	Richmond and Potomac River,	75

Names.	States.	Connects	Miles.
Williamsport and Elmira,	Pennsylvania,	Williamsport and Elmira,	74
Baltimore and Susquehanna,	Md. and Pa.,	Baltimore and Wrightsville,	70
Camden and Amboy,	New Jersey,	Camden and Amboy,	61
Petersburg and Roanoke,	Va. and N. C.	Petersburg and Blakely,	60
Norwich and Worcester,	Mass. and Ct.,	Norwich and Worcester,	58
Jersey City and Trenton,	New Jersey,	Jersey City and Trenton,	58
Philadelphia and Reading,	Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia and Reading,	56
Vicksburg,	Mississippi,	Vicksburg and Jackson,	54
Eastern,	Massachusetts,	Boston and Portsmouth,	52
Boston and Portland,	Massachusetts,	Boston and Portland,	
Utica and Syracuse,	New York,	Utica and Syracuse,	50
Memphis and Lagrange,	Tennessee,	Memphis and Lagrange,	50
Cumberland Valley,	Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg and Chambersburg,	49
Providence and Stonington,	R. I. and Ct.,	Providence and Stonington,	47
Tonawanda,	New York,	Rochester and Attica,	47
Central,	Pennsylvania,	Danville and Pottsville,	45
Tuscumbia and Decatur,	Alabama,	Tuscumbia and Decatur,	45
Wrightsville and Gettysburg,	Pennsylvania,	Wrightsville and Gettysburg,	42
Boston and Providence,	Mass. and R. I.,	Boston and Providence,	42
Hartford and New Haven,	Connecticut,	Hartford and New Haven,	40
Baltimore and Washington,	Md. and D. C.,	Baltimore and Washington,	40
Lancaster and Harrisburg,	Pennsylvania,	Lancaster and Harrisburg,	37
Winchester,	Virginia,	Winchester and Harper's Ferry,	30

Names.	States.	Connects	Miles.
Detroit and Pontiac,	Michigan,	Detroit and Pontiac,	30
Ithaca and Owego,	New York,	Ithaca and Owego,	29
Clinton and Port Hudson,	Louisiana,	Clinton and Port Hudson,	28
St. Francisville and Woodville,	Louisiana,	St. Francisville and Woodville,	28
Philadelphia and Trenton,	Pa. and N. J.,	Philadelphia and Trenton,	26
Boston and Lowell,	Massachusetts,	Boston and Lowell,	25½
Troy and Ballston,	New York,	Troy and Ballston,	25
Auburn and Syracuse,	New York,	Auburn and Syracuse,	25
Monroe,	Georgia,	Macon and Forsyth,	25
Buffalo and Niagara Falls,	New York,	Buffalo and Niagara Falls,	23
Saratoga and Schenectady,	New York,	Saratoga and Schenectady,	22½
Richmond and Petersburg,	Virginia,	Richmond and Petersburg,	21
Lockport and Niagara Falls,	New York,	Lockport and Niagara Falls,	20
Reading and Port Clinton,	Pennsylvania,	Reading and Port Clinton,	20
Little Schuylkill,	Pennsylvania,	Port Clinton and Tamaqua,	20
Roanoke and Greensville,	Va. and N. C.,	Hickford and Gaston,	18
Phila. and Norristown,	Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia and Norristown,	17
New Castle and Frenchtown,	Delaware,	Newcastle and Frenchtown,	16½
Mohawk and Hudson,	New York,	Albany and Schenectady,	16
Jersey City and Paterson,	New Jersey,	Jersey City and Paterson,	15
Lowell and Nashua,	Mass. and N. H.,	Lowell and Nashua,	15
Westchester,	Pennsylvania,	Westchester and Columbia R. R.,	9
Jackson and Brandon,	Mississippi,	Jackson and Brandon,	8
Grand Gulf and Port Gibson,	Mississippi,	Grand Gulf and Port Gibson,	8

Principal Canals in the U. States, completed or in progress, according to length.

Names.	States.	Connects	Miles.
Erie,	New York,	Albany and Buffalo,	363
Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,	Columbia and Pittsburg,	312
Ohio and Erie,	Ohio,	Portsmouth and Cleaveland,	306
Miami,	Ohio,	Cincinnati and Maumee,	265
Chesapeake and Ohio,	Maryland,	Georgetown and Cumberland,	186
James River,	Virginia,	Richmond and Lynchburg,	150
Wabash and Erie,	Ind. and Ohio,	Lafayette and mouth of Maumee,	110
Schuylkill,	Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia and Port Carbon,	108
Morris,	New Jersey,	Easton, Pa., and Jersey City,	101
Chenango,	New York,	Binghampton and Utica,	96
Illinois and Chicago,	Illinois,	Illinois River and Lake Michigan,	96
Lafourche,	Louisiana,	N. Orleans and La Fourche River,	85
Delaware, Hudson, and Lackawaxen,	N. Y. and Pa.,	Hudson River and Honesdale,	82
Pennsylvania and Ohio,	Pa. and Ohio,	Beaver River and Akron,	82
Union,	Pennsylvania,	Reading and Middletown,	82
Farmington, Hampden, &c.,	Mass. and Con.,	New Haven and Northampton,	78
Black River,	New York,	Rome and Black River,	76
North Branch,	Pennsylvania,	Northumberland and Lackawana,	76
White Water,	Indiana,		76
Sandy and Beaver,	Pa. and Ohio,	Beaver and Bolivar,	73
Lehigh,	Pennsylvania,	Easton and White's Haven,	66

Names.	States.	Connects	Miles.
West Branch,	Pennsylvania,	Northumberland and Danstown,	66
Champlain,	New York,	Lake Champlain and Hudson River,	63
Delaware Canal,	Pennsylvania,	Bristol and Eaton,	60
Savannah and Altamaha,	Georgia,	Savannah and Altamaha Rivers,	60
French Creek,	Pennsylvania,	Franklin and Erie,	46
Lehigh,	Pennsylvania,	Easton and Stoddardsville,	46
Blackstone,	Mass. & R. I.,	Providence and Worcester,	45
Delaware and Raritan,	New Jersey,	New Brunswick and Bordentown,	43
Oswego,	New York,	Salina and Oswego,	38
Middlesex,*	Massachusetts,	Boston and Lowell,	27
Dismal Swamp,	Va. and N. C.,	Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound,	23
Chemung,	New York,	Seneca Falls and Elmira,	23
Santee,	S. Carolina,	Santee and Cooper Rivers,	22

* Middlesex Canal is the oldest in the United States—was completed in 1808.